In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
dealers in quality goods at right prices.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Gives you value for money.
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VOL. III. NO. 158 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES,

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY. July				
11th ,,	Khyber	9000	..	..
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th ,,	Khiva	9000	..	..
15th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd ,,	Kashmir	9000	..	..
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Moultan	10000	..	..
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
26th ,,	Maloja	12500	..	..
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000	..	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th ,,	Karmala	9000	..	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	5th July	17th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5848	14th July	26th July
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	27th July	8th August

For Freight apply to—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE DRIVING
LIVE STOCK ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)
Manager for India—G. M. REID.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Future sailings will be announced shortly.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

THE **ORIENTAL** GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, the 10th July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s. s. "DWARKA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Friday 9th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, sailing about 15th/16th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "OKARA," 5,291 tons, sailing on or about 8th July.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
6th July, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

EST.MATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., Pioneers of the Motof in the East. By appointment to H. E. the Viceroy. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—12. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO RESIDENTS on Cuffe Parade or vicinity. Breakfasts, Luncheons, and Dinners supplied at moderate rates. Excellent cuisine. For terms and other particulars apply to Box No. 523 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BUTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND , CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

LARGEST IMPORTERS of English SIDE CARS for Motor Cycles, in Cane, Wicker, and Coach Work.
Sold at Prices defying Competition.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 4

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 300

WANTED.—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED for the Government Turpentine and Rosin Factory at Bhawali, near Naini Tal, a well educated NATIVE MECHANIC, (holding at least second class Boiler Act certificate valid for U.P.) to take charge of the factory plant, and also the manufacture under the Manager. A Parsi or Hindu preferred. Only good workers need apply.
Pay Rs. 105—10—125 and free quarters.
The post is on the Temporary Establishment only.
Apply H. BENSON, Manager. 206

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.
Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
1162

WANTED for the Bastar State, C.P., a trained Forest Officer with technical and practical experience in the preparation and compilation of working plans. The consolidated salary of the post is Rs. 240 rising by increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 270 per mensem. Appointment will be on probation for six months.
None need apply who is below the rank of a Forest Ranger of not less than 10 years' standing.
Applications with attested copies of testimonials should be addressed to undersigned.
RUDRA PRATAP DEO,
Feudatory Chief,
Bastar State.
Jagdalpur, 16th June, 1915. 201

WANTED.

WANTED a research CHEMIST who has done research work in dyes such as are used in Cotton Mills. Apply to Box No. 431 "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1140

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and non-venereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED EMPLOYMENT in a commercial house by a young Englishman, well up in accounts and correspondence. Willing to start on living salary, provided prospects good. Apply to "S. E. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED a European trained SURGICAL NURSE for the Civil Hospital, Surat, from middle of August. Salary Rs. 80—10—100. Furnished quarters free, with messing and uniform allowances. Apply to COLLECTOR, Surat, with testimonials. 207

WANTED—Superintendent of Police for the Panna State on a consolidated salary of Rs. 150, p. m., rent free (unfurnished) house. Preference will be given to retired Government servants.
Apply stating age, qualifications and experience with testimonials to THE DEWAN, Panna State, Panna (Bundelkhand). C. I., before the 15th July 1915. 305

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. 200

WANTED immediately for work of a responsible nature in an important State in Rajputana two good SHORTHAND WRITERS and TYPISTS, Hindus for preference. Good salary according to qualifications. Only those with really first class qualifications and the highest testimonials and references need apply, stating qualifications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Apply to Box No. 432, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1163

WANTED Depot Superintendent for the Government Emigration Agency at Benares, should be well educated, good writer, with knowledge of Accounts. English and Urdu.
Preference will be given to a Mahomedan and one who has a knowledge of Military Police or Jail discipline, age between 30 and 40 Salary Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 100 with good house. Application, with copies of testimonials, should be made in applicant's own writing not later than 12th July 1915. None should apply in person.
A. MARSDEN,
210 Govt. Emigration Agent, Benares.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.—APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of FOREMAN for general marine repairs in the Port Commissioners' Works, Kidderpore. Applicants must be home trained and and possess a first class Board of Trade certificate. Preference will be given to candidates who have had workshop experience in India.
Pay Rs. 375 per month.
Applications stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials to be made to THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Port Commissioners, not later than the 26th July, 1915.
S. C. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
1st July, 1915. 302

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.—APPLICATIONS are invited from those in possession of a Master Mariner's Certificate for the post of PROBATIONARY CHIEF OFFICER, Despatch Vessel "Retriever," on Rs. 350 with a mess allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.
The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination and to qualify for a Pilot's Certificate to enable him to navigate the Commissioners' vessels. On his obtaining a Pilot's Certificate (provided his conduct and ability be approved), he will be confirmed in the appointment on Rs. 400 with a mess allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem, and his service from the date of joining will be counted as qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners.
Applications stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials and certificates should be addressed to the Undersigned not later than the 31st July, 1915.
E. A. CONSTABLE,
Offg. Deputy Conservator.
20th June, 1915. 303

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of District Board Engineer, Gujranwala.
Applicants should give the following particulars in regard to themselves.
Qualifications.
Age.
Previous engineering experience.
Present salary.
Knowledge of English and office experience.
Only competent men with qualifications of an Assistant Engineer need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months.
The question of pay has not been finally decided yet, but it may be Rs. 250 or 300 or more according to the qualifications of the selected candidate.
Only the successful candidate will receive a reply and testimonials will not be returned.
Applications, which should be submitted before the 15th July, should be addressed to the Chairman, District Board, Gujranwala.
BHAI DALIP SINGH, B.A.,
Chairman, Distt. Board.
Gujranwala,
Dated 14th June 1915. 304

WANTED.

WANTED—HONEST MEHTAJI, knowing English for Amichand Govindji's Sweetmeat Shop, opposite Juma Musjid. 1149

WANTED a HINDU BILL - COLLECTOR. Salary Rs. 20. Good testimonials required. Apply to Box No. 433, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1169

WANTED a capable and experienced HINDU STENOGRAPHER. Good position for able and hard working men. Apply to Box No. 435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1173

WANTED—MOTOR CAR ENGINEER, European, with Home and Indian experience. Good salary for competent man. Application treated confidentially. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected, to the MANAGER, INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB Co., Ld., (Incorporated in England) 33, Rowland Road, CALCUTTA. 1174

WANTED—A Qualified European Medical man for the post of Doctor to the Chumparan Medical Fund, for the period up to the 30th April 1916. Salary Rs. 650 per month, free house, and use of a motor car with allowance for its upkeep.
If satisfaction is given an agreement would probably be entered into for a period of 3 years.
Apply with testimonials to—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Chumparan Medical Fund,
Muckwah P. O.,
200 Chumparan, Behar.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1119

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED FLAT in Wodehouse Road to let from 1st August next for 15 months. Rent and particulars from ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY. Tele. No. 2569. 1171

PART FURNISHED FLAT, two bed rooms, dining and drawing rooms, use of kitchen and servants' rooms, from 1st August next. Rs. 250. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY. Tele. No. 2569. 1171

LARGE airy room to sublet at Byculla. Rs. 20 only. Electric Lights. Bathroom attached. Separate Entrance. Ladies only. With or without board. Apply to Box No. 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

TO LET for Offices and Banks ground floor of Building No. 2, in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, formerly occupied by the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Hummum Street, Fort. 1121

NOTICES.

MU ICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 20th day of July 1915 for the work of providing expanded metal window shutters in the semi-permanent huts for Halalkhores at Tardeo Flats.
2. Form of Contract, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.
5. If the tenderer is a firm it is particularly requested that the names of the partners constituting the firm be intimated while submitting the tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
1175

HANSA LINE LIQUIDATION.

ALL those having claims outstanding against the Hansa Line, Bombay, are requested to send them in to the undersigned fully detailed and vouched on or before Thursday, July 15th 1915. No claims received after this date can be considered.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Liquidators of the Hansa Line, Bombay.
Grahams Buildings,
1st July, 1915. 1155.

NOTICES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29 June 1915.

NO 7001.—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to select a candidate for appointment as probationer in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons of high educational qualifications who are not already in Government service. Applications are accordingly invited which must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 1st September 1915. Applicants must produce evidence:—
(i) that they are subjects of His Majesty or of Native State or Prince in India under the suzerainty of His Majesty and have resided for not less than three years before the date of application within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council;
(ii) that they will be above 21 and below 25 years of age on the date above-mentioned; the proofs (1) of age and nationality required will be according to the rules specified in the foot-note to this notification;
(iii) as to the University degrees or other educational distinctions gained by them;
(iv) as to their proficiency and conduct in the shape of certificates from their heads of such educational institutions as they may have attended, provided that the candidate who has attended a college must produce a certificate from the Principal of such College.
2. The certificates of age and nationality to be granted to the candidates for appointment as probationers in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service will be issued in accordance with the procedure laid down below:—
(1) If the Secretary to Government, Collector of a District, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proofs of his birth to the Magistrate of the District or the Political Officer of the State, as the case may be, and has satisfied him that he was actually born on or about the date stated by him, viz., day of 19 at a place within His Majesty's Dominions or within the territories of a Native State or Prince in India under the suzerainty of His Majesty. The nature of the evidence produced by the candidate must be stated in the certificate, which shall be given in the following form:—
I hereby certify that who is a candidate for appointment as probationer in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed* below, and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the day of 19 , at a place within His Majesty's Dominions or within the territories of a Native State or Prince in India under the suzerainty of His Majesty.
*(Here enter details.)
I do also certify that the above-mentioned candidate has resided for not less than three years before the date of application within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the Political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council.
(2) If the Secretary to Government, Collector of a District, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, and has established the fact that though born without the limits of His Majesty's Dominions or the territories of a Native State or Prince under the suzerainty of His Majesty, he is the son or grandson of a person born in those Dominions or territories, he will issue a certificate in the following form stating the nature of the evidence produced regarding the candidate's birth:—
I hereby certify that who is a candidate for appointment as probationer in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed† below, and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the day of 19 , and that he was born at a place without His Majesty's Dominions or the territories of a Native State or Prince in India under the suzerainty of His Majesty but that he is the son/grandson of a person born in those Dominions or territories.
† (Here enter details.)
I do also certify that the above-mentioned candidate has resided for not less than three years before the date of application within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the Political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council.
Note.—Applications for certificates of age and nationality referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph 1 above should be submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, or the Collector of the District or the highest Political Officer accredited to the Native State, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules for the issue of certificates of age and nationality mentioned in the foot-note.
3. The selected candidate will be required to satisfy Government, after a special medical examination to be conducted by the Medical Board of the Presidency, that he is in all respects physically fitted for the performance of the duties required of an officer holding any appointment in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service.
4. The probationer will be required to go through a course of equitation and obtain a certificate of proficiency, and to pass the tests prescribed for Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service, viz., the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, including an examination in the language of the District to which he is posted. The Collector of the District to which he is appointed will afford him every necessary facility for acquiring a thorough insight into his duties. Except for special reasons, such probationer will not receive permanent charge of a taluka nor be invested with Magisterial powers until he shall have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard. After the period of two years prescribed, such probationer will ordinarily be appointed to first vacancy occurring in the cadre of Deputy Collectors. His pay will be for the first year of the probationary period—Rs. 150 per mensem, then until he passes the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, Rs. 175 per mensem, and after that Rs. 200 per mensem, until he obtains a substantive appointment in the Provincial Service.
By order of His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,
G. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(1) Note.—(a) In order to obtain a certificate, a candidate is required, if resident in British India, to prove the date and place of his birth before the Magistrate of the district in which his family resides, or, if resident in a Native State, before the Political

NOTICES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(Continued.)

Officer of the State in which his family resides.
(b) The Magistrate or Political Officer, . . . will carefully examine into the value of the evidence given, and forward a summary of it, with certified copies of all documents tendered and his comments and opinion, to the officer who forwarded the application to him for enquiry.
(c) The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce comprises—
(a) the horoscope;
(b) family books;
(c) trademan's account books showing entries relating to the birth;
(d) the record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations;
(e) if the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar.
Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family, or otherwise able to give relevant evidence, will also be taken; and the candidate is required to comply, to the best of his power, with any requisition the Magistrate or Political Officer, as the case may be, may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proof.
(d) Any declaration of age made after the application of these rules on the occasion of seeking admission to any University examination, educational institution, or Government office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of different age to that so declared or recorded.
(e) Where the date and place of the birth have been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer in British India, an extract from the register, duly certified by the proper official, shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date and place of the birth.
(g) In addition to the particulars required by Rule (a) a candidate not born in His Majesty's dominions must also prove that he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions.

JUBILEE MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company is again adjourned for want of quorum to TUESDAY 6th July, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S. T.).
By order of the Board,
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & CO.,
Agents.
1122

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the half year ended 30th June, last at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Friday, the 9th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June 1915.
By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July 1915. 1157

AMUSEMENTS.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT, AFTER 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, after 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort, a lot of neat and substantial furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, meatsafes, sideboards, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, teapoys, tables, bedstead, verandahs seats, bed room sofas, writing, dressing and washhand tables, low and easy chairs, chest of drawers, hatstands and other pieces of furniture.
About 336 dozen imitation silk fans.
BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th July, 1915.

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS SILVER, NICKEL AND FANCY WATCHES OF CELEBRATED MAKERS.
On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. SHAW and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Hummum Street, Fort, a lot of assorted silver, nickel, fancy case, and gunmetal watches, all quite new, fresh, in perfect order and of celebrated makers, Reliance Watch Co. and others.
The watches will be sold singly to suit all customers, and are on view.
SHAW & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July, 1915.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.
C. 5

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MODYKHANA AND MINT ROAD, FORT.
Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Jinvala attorneys for the mortagees Messrs. Keshawlal Chhagganlal and Jamnadas Chhaganlal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Javervahu widow of Fitambardas Naranji and by virtue of power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of May 1913 and made between the mortgagor Bai Javervahu widow of Pitambardas Naranji of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will put up for sale by public auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1915, at the under-mentioned time on the premises the immovable properties described in the schedule hereunder. The property in lot No. 1, will be sold subject to an Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of March, 1904 for Rs. 25,000 made between the mortgagor of the one part and Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and others of the other part.
SCHEDULE.
LOT NO. 1 AT 4-30 P.M (S. T.).
All the pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent tenure together with the several messuages, tenements and buildings houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody-Street in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 407 and 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property described in the second Schedule hereunder written, on the West partly by the property of Ragunathgir Ratnagir and partly by Mody Lane, on the north partly by the property of Ragunathgir Rantnagir and partly by Mody Lane and on the South by the property of Parbhudas Jeewandas Kothari and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740-730 and 731 Collector's New Nos. 5944-5945 and 5947 old Survey Nos. 1287, 1090 and 1288 and new Survey Nos. 8353, 8535, and 2/8534 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1972 and Street Nos. 177-179.
LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).
All that piece or parcel of Municipal land or ground together with messuage tenements buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Rampart Row or Mint Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 162 and 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, the land being not surveyed by Colonel Laught on it does not bear Collector's number or New Survey number and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1972 and Street Nos. 102-104 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Rampart Row or Mint Street on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described in the first schedule on or towarls the North by the Mody Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Parbhudas Jeewandas Kothari.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds etc., apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Jinwala Attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office No. 373 Hornby Road, within the Fort, or to the undersgned.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th July 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
STEVE BUCKINGHAM..... General Manager.
6-30 & 10 p. m. Nightly.
To-night! To-night!
GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME
THE ONLY VARIETY IN BOMBAY.
MISS NORA MOORE
The Comedienne with a Voice
LITTLE MONA
Bombay's Idol Soubrette
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
The Genial Comique
Our star Film
THE PORTRAIT
in two parts
A Magnificent Color Drama
MAX LINDER THE LADIES MAN; BATH CHAIR ON; THE BLACK SEA Etc. Etc.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
WE SHALL PRESENT
THE WARNING
A strong Original Three-Reel Drama on a New Theme.
Price and Time as Usual.

Digitized with funds sanctioned by the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 THE LONDON FILM Co.'s LATEST TOPICAL DRAMA. 10 p.m.

"ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE"

IN 3 PARTS.

An exceedingly interesting and exciting film with a strong cast of British players includin Jane Gail and Gerald Ames.

BRITISH WAR SKETCHES.
Admiral Beatty's tactics in sinking the "Blucher."

MAX A CHIROPODIST.
Without doubt the funniest film Max has ever made.

Next Saturday The World's Masterpiece of Stupendous Realism :

"CABIRIA"

PRICES AS USUAL PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915

Practice Session		8-30 to 9-30 a. m.
Evening	„	6 to 8 p. m.
Night	„	9-30 to 11-30 p. m.
Sunday	„	9 to 11 a. m.

There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July. 4th.

Risaldar	Bullen	Java.
Yubari Maru	Oli	Kobe.
4 May 5th.		
Lhasa	King	Karachi.
Steenbergen	de Younge	Teludan.
Daisai Maru	Tamai	Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

July 4th.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi.

The following vessel received port clearance yesterday:
Steamer Kafue for Calcutta.

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamers Steenbergen for Manchester

S. S. Risaldar:—The steamer Risaldar, 3,091 tons, Captain B. H. Bullen, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Java, which port she left on the 19th ultimo, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Steenbergen:—The steamer Steenbergen, 2,456 tons, Captain W. de Younge, arrived here yesterday from Teludan, having left that port on the 9th June last, in ballast.

S. S. Daisai Maru:—The steamer Daisai Maru, 3,680 tons, Captain R. Tamai, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, which port she left on the 12th June last, in ballast.

S. S. Yubari Maru:—The steamer Yubari Maru, 2,957 tons, Captain T. Oli, arrived here on Sunday last from Kobe, having left that port on the 19th May with general goods on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Sunday last, for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Kafue:—The steamer Kafue, 3,888 tons, Captain R. Leslie, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Muttra:—The steamer Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain R. G. Dagge, will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

Monday July 5th 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Olkars.....Livingston.....M. M. & Co. Okara
F. Grezorios Aneghelatas..Aneghelatas..D. Nanji & Sons.
P. Butsfeld.....Hunt.....J. Finaly & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sirawadi..... K. N. & Co
Ponani..... K. N. & Co
Satranji..... K. N. & Co
Mahanadi..... K. N. & Co

MERE WEATHER DRY DOCK.

H. B. Gurlew, Mudlark } Chief Engineer, B.P.T.
K. Barpeta.....Morgan.....B. I. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

11 Clan Maclachan..McLean.....J. Finlay & Co
3 Kowett.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
4 Hendrick Ibsen...Smith.....D. Nanjee & Co
5 Silverdale.....McLeod.....D. Nanjee & Sons
6 Akbar.....Murch.....T. M. & Co
9 Tiger.....Bolun.....Killick Nixon & Co
1 Saigon Maru.....Watsobi.....N. Y. K. & Co
5 Yubari Maru.....Oli.....N. Y. Kaisha.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Muttra.....Dagge.....M. M. & Co
3 Dido.....Wilkinson.....James Finlay & Co
4 Risaldar.....Bullen.....T. M. & Co
5 Khyber.....Kitcat.....P. & O. Co
6 Corinthic.....Woodbean....W. & A. G. & Co

MERE WEATHER DRY DOCK.

Barpeta.....Morgan.....B. I. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponus.....Hayward....S. O. Co., of New York

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie.....Macdonald .....
Baron Fairlie.....Macdonald .....M. M. & Co
Chakdara.....Sparrow.....D. Nanjee & Sons
Daisai Maru.....Tamai.....M. M. & Co
Fazilka.....Mac Nair.....M. M. & Co
Kaine.....Leslie.....W. & A. G. & Co
Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co.
Rikard Nordraak....Hann.....F. F. C. & Co.
Steenbergen.....de Younge.....J. Finlay & Co.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Silverdale (s) 55 bales wool E. Mahomed, 29 bales wool E. Dossa & Co., 12 bales wool Vemersee, 7 bales wool B. Fazmull, 51 bales wool B. Valabdas, 1,000 cwt. wheat Ralli Bros. Desai Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton waste H. E. Bode & Sons, 441 bales cotton waste H. E. Bode & Sons.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Steenbergen (s) 5,809 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Henkrik Ibsen (s) 100 bales cotton Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Henkrik Ibsen (s) 4,002 cwt. groundnuts E. D Sassoon & Co.

FOR HULL.

Tiger (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore Schrooder Smiot & Co., 200 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 2 000 cwt. wheat Sonis Dreyfus & Co.
Dido (s) 90 cwt. wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Kyber (s) 113 cases opium P. & O. S. N. Co., 3 cases cotton cold piece goods King King & Co., 6 cases cotton curtains L. B. Bhootwala, 11 bales sawri cotton A. Mahadeo, 50 bales sawri cotton H. Valjee, 140 cwt. turmuric M. Jafferbhoy, 55 cwt. turmuric bulks M. Jafferbhoy, 117 cwt. turmuric bulks E. Nowroji & Co., 19 cwt. china mats E. Nowroji & Co., 75 cwt. ginger M. A. Kayum, 19 cases empty ammonia cylinders King King & Co., 95 cwt. gum course M. Jafferbhoy, 116 tons cotton seed oilcake Indian Cotton Oil Co., 139 bales hemp F. P. Campbell & Co., 30 bales hemp J. Rattonji, 268 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve & Co., 42 cwt. cardomoms M. Jafferbhoy, 34 bales cowhides A. Cassam, 19 bales cowhides W. A. Graham & Co., 35 bales cowhides M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 21 bales cowhides H. M. Hosmen, 40 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka, 10 bales sheep skins A. Cassam, 9 bales sheep skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 19 bales sheep skins R. M. Kooka, 60 cwt. chillies S. D. Bassons, 32 cwt. chillies E. Nowroji, 163 cwt. chillies G. Suchidana & Co., 26 cwt. capsicum M. A. Kayum, 170 cwt. capsicum M. Jafferbhoy, 99 cwt. chillies B. Nazir & Co., 2 packages woollen carpets Thos. Cook & Sons., 7 cwt. kangseed Volkart Bros., 50 cwt. mother of pearl shells P. Meharally & Co., 5,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros., 1,885 cwt. myrabollams S. Cooverji & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 161 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.
Yubari Maru (s) 1,600 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yubari Maru (s) 1,600 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Barpeta from Busreh Agents M. M. Co.—23 bundles specie, 6 bundles coins, 6 tins pearls, 31 bundles wool, 1 parcel gold thread, 60 cases 64 bags almonds, 10 bags almond kernels, 60 bags dates, 290 bundles mat tape, 23 bundles mats, 517 bags sardines, 5 cases 1 123 bundles dry fish, 28 bundles salted fish, 23 bags a. seeds, 24 bags c. seeds, 7 bags s. zira, 12 bags drug, 13 bundles m. roots, 4 bundles attari, 25 bags gum, 2 bundles skins, 8 bundles cuttles.

S. S. Salsette from Aden Agents P. & O. S. N. Co.—23 boxes bar gold, 6 parcels assayes, 279 bars silver, 2 boxes coins, 4 boxes specie, 2 cases gum, 2 cases cigarettes, 1 case chinaware, 8 cases Manila rope, 3 bundles zinc, 5 cases brass, 3 cases copper, 1 bundle mats, 3 cases confectionary.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th July 1915, was 29.881 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.664 inches.
Temperature of Air	84.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6 „
Dew Point	74.0 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.821 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	7.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.4 „
Minimum do. do.	80.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW.
Movement of Wind	193 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01 inches
Total fall during month	0.38 „
Do. do. year	41.89 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th July.....	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.			
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth. on Still.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in	July	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mo.	5	m	5 44	24 6	5	m	11 8a	21 2
			5 9a	25 2				
Tu.	6	m	7 1	24 6	6	m	0 8	18 4
			5 57a	24 6			0 31a	21 10
W.	7	m	8 27	24 9	7	m	1 1	18 3
			7 0a	24 2			1 50a	21 11
TH.	8	m	9 26	25 4	8	m	1 53	18 0
			8 5a	24 0			2 55a	21 9
FR.	9	m	10 9	26 0	9	m	2 42	17 8
			9 10a	24 2			3 49a	21 4
SAT.	10	m	10 48	26 9	10	m	3 27	17 3
			10 4a	24 6			4 30a	20 9
SUN.	11	m	11 24	27 4	11	m	4 10	16 9
			10 47a	24 11			5 17a	20 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
„ 5 (Monday)	„ 6h. 6m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 6 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 7m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 7 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 7m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 8 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 7m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 9 (Friday)	„ 6h. 8m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 10 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 8m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 11 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 8m.	„ 7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 4th141m 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon 0.1 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 23-8m. 2d3l Perigee, 24th, 10-9h. a.m.; Full Moon, 26th, 5h. .m.

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Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.

Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. B-4

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 5.

The Bay monsoon current continues to give rain in Burma and North-east India. Rainfall has also occurred in the United Provinces and submontane Punjab. The Arabian Sea current remains weak and except for some light showers in Malabar, the weather has been dry in the peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, east and north Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Malabar; local in the United Provinces, east and north Punjab and Central India east. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, east Central Provinces and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy 3 inches, Moulmein and Akyab 1½, Kyaukpyu, Cherrapunji and Sibsagar 4; Dibrugurh 3; Gauhati 1½; Dhubri and Jalpaiguri 1; Darjeeling 6; Chittagong 3; Barisal and Purnianh 2; Ranchi 1½; Darbhanga and Patna 3; Naya Dumka and Gorukhpur 1½; Cakrata and Mussoori 1.

Forecast:—Some rain in Kashmir, no great change elsewhere.

INDIAN OCEAN REPORT.

Conditions over the Indian Ocean have become somewhat less favourable for Indian rainfall.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab; Lahore has had 0.30in. and Hissar 0.23in. Skies are heavily clouded at Delhi, lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess except at Delhi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Mainpuri has had 0.68 in. and Cawnpore 0.37in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind, heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi and Jodhpur; night temperature is also above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess in Central India West, north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect, Day temperature is in defect at Jubbulpore and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The monsoon from the Arabian sea continues weak. Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab and the United Provinces. In the Peninsula rainfall has been confined to Malabar where it remains light though nearly general.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and a few showers in the north and east Punjab and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 4th of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	89.0	81.8	75	..	0	0
Do. (2nd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	101.5	88.8	46	..	0	—0.15
Do. (2nd)						
PUNJAB	112.6	86.6	62	..	0.53	—0.33
Multan	108.9	80.3	40	..	1.69	—1.33
Rawalpindi	111.2	74 8	63	0.30	1.70	—0.77
Lahore	109 5	82.4	61	0.23	2.17	..
Hissar	97.9	75.1	77	0.02	2.25	—3.07
Ambala	98.3	81.3	76	..	3 01	—1.57
Delhi						0.77
						—2.41
UNITED PROVINCES—	101.6	82.3	68	..	4.66	—1.38
Agra	95.0	75.1	91	0 03	2.32	
Mainpuri	90.3	83.8	85	0737	5.48	
Jhansi	94.6	75.7	90	..	4.42	1 96
Cawnpore	98.1	77.7	88	0.01	3.82	2.69
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	125.1	91.6	43	..	0	—0.30
Jacobabad	88.1	81.7	89	..	0.03	—1.09
Karachi	101.5	79.9	63	..	0.60	—2 66
Ajmer	106.0	82.6	62	..	0.52	—.67
Jaipore	107.4	83 6	51	..	1.16	—2.69
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	94.0	81.0	69	..	0.28	—2.15
Bhuj	88.7	83.2	77	..	1.34	—1.64
Dwarka	86.1	82.6	73	..	2.70	1.71
Veraval	99.1	78.2	69	..	2.00	—3.63
Rajkot	101.6	80.4	78	..	5.64	1.04
Bhavnagar Para	90.9	80.9	71	0.08	10.33	—0.21
Surat	102.7	80.8	67	..	3.73	—2.40
Ahmedabad	99.0	79.4	66	..	1.14	—2.11
Deesa	98.7	77.7	73	..	3.90	—1.79
Neemuch	93.1	74.4	63	..	3.15	—3.91
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	84.3	77.8	78	..	13.54	3.68
Jubbulpore	89.4	73.6	77	..	5.42	—3.49
Saugor	93.3	77.9	75	..	8.79	0.97
Hoshangabad	89.8	77.3	78	..	9.62	3.13
Khandwa	95.8	78.3	56	..	6.05	—0.14
Akola	93.8	77.5	60	..	5.37	—2.52
Amraoti	91.8	73.7	68	..	10.08	—0.02
Nagpur	91.9	79.0	61	..	10.29	1 25
Chanda	81.7	74.6	82	..	9 01	—1.59
Raipur						
KONKAN—	87.4	81.2	84	0.01	48.48	17.44
Bombay	85.7	79.5	85	..	32.63	—2.54
Ratnagiri	88.1	79.4	8	0.02	39.03	5 60
Mormugao	84.5	78.2	80	0.06	41.22	—4.44
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	94.4	73 3	69	..	8.24	2.92
Malegaon	86.7	68.9	70	..	5.48	0.01
Ahmednagar	83.2	72.5	83	..	13.71	10.27
Poona	87.5	72.8	71	..	5.63	0.11
Sholapur	89.3	70 3	73	..	2.00	—1.76
Bijapur	89.4	75.8	71	..	12.41	2.11
Belgaum	89.5	69.9	70	..	13.12	7.01
Ahmedabad	89.4	75.8	66	..	8.55	2.29
Ahmedabad (Indur).	91.1	75.4	91	..	9.15	3.96
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	87.5	71.9	82	0 16	25.25	—9.14
Mangalore	85.9	76.1	88	0.22	33.70	—5.91
Calicut	87.0	75.5	83	0.48	30.38	—2.22
Cochin	86.8	79.4	81	0.03	8.18	—0 04
Colombo						
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	99.0	82 4	58	..	7.90	2 84
Masulipatam	91.3	74.9	62	..	5 11	2.48
Bellary	105.3	80.7	55	..	1.26	—2.31
Cuddapah	102.0	83.4	60	..	1.31	—1 11
Madras	81.9	65.8	35	..	6.06	3.27
Bangalore	89.1	72.1	83	..	4.97	3.51
Coimbatore	99.9	79.1	59	..	1.17	—0.34
Trichinopoly	102.1	80.4	69	..	1.39	—0.31
Negapatam						

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation. and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly take Kasagra. D 25

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WATCHES for

EVERYDAY WEAR

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OF UNAPPROACHABLE

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MARCKS & Co., Ltd,

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"VINGO" HIGH-SPEED STEEL BARS, TWIST DRILLS, TAPS, MILLING CUTTERS.

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EMPIRE TYPEWRITER

The simplest, strongest, most reliable, most durable and easiest to work of all makes on the market to-day. The "Empire" weighs only 16½ lbs. Can be carried about with ease stands any amount of rough handling and costs only Rs. 225. Visible writing. Light touch. Perfect and permanent alignment.

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"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	35	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	38	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

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COMMERCIAL.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON FIRE INSURANCE.

The accounts of British fire offices are always interesting, says the "Times" because fire insurance is one of the businesses in which British enterprise is predominant. The companies' names are household words in all important towns throughout the world; and they have established this universal reputation, such as the offices of no other nation can claim, by fair dealing and a security which not even the greatest earthquake of modern times was able to shake. In these exceptional days, when Great Britain's imports exceed her exports by far more than in normal times, these international services have become more important than ever. Premium is drawn from every quarter of the globe and the offices, by means of all the knowledge gained from long specialization and by skilful management, endeavour to extract from it a return on the capital employed, which in turn goes to swell the capital wealth of this country. The accounts lately issued are sorely marred by five months of war, yet the total surplus realized is a notable addition to the financial return on the country's industry.

A year ago the premium income of 21 leading offices whose results we analyse in the first table below reached the sum of £27,245,583, the largest total ever recorded; this year the figures are reduced by £290,053 to £26,955,480, a decrease of little more than 1 per cent.—trifling when the difficulties of the year are taken into account. With the outbreak of war premiums were no longer received from Austria and Germany, which explains, to a large extent at any rate, the remarkable decrease in the income of the North British, a "millionaire" company, which had important branches in Berlin and Vienna, and carried on there a very large amount of direct business. These branches, on the outbreak of war, were compulsorily closed, while the company had to liquidate its liabilities in each country. It is satisfactory to learn from the chairman's speech that as far as Germany and Austria are concerned, the North British started this year with an absolutely clean slate. As regards volume of premium income, the Royal again easily holds first place, with an income of well over £4,000,000; the Commercial Union stands out among its friends with an increase of nearly £177,000, thereby raising its premium income to more than £3,500,000, while the Liverpool, London, and Globe takes third place with an income of nearly £3,100,000.

PROFITS REDUCED.

More important, though, than increases or decreases in premium income is the surplus, i.e., the excess of premiums over the claims paid, and the expenses incurred during the year, and the total is somewhat disappointing. This surplus is actually less than half that realized in 1913, having declined from £3,272,000 to nearly £1,500,000. The percentage of the surplus on the total premium income of 21 offices was thus only 5.5, as compared with 12 in 1912, 9.4 in 1911, 16.2 in 1910, and 15 in 1909. Last year an extraordinarily unfavourable experience in the United States was mainly responsible for the comparatively poor results, an experience which left the Alliance and British Law—companies that do not operate there—scathless. The Alliance's surplus is, it will be seen, only slightly below the excellent figure of 1913, while the British Law, with its small and carefully chosen home business, has considerably improved upon its previous figures. American business is usually either very good or very bad. The Commercial Union records the gratifying surplus of £342,000, though the figure is a decrease of £140,000 the Royal earned well over £250,000, a decrease of £216,000; and the London and Lancashire £145,000, a fall of £132,600. The Law Union shows the high percentage of 14 on a small account. Substantial surpluses are also shown by the Atlas, Guardian, Liverpool London and Globe, London, Northern, Norwich Union, Phœnix, Royal Exchange, Scottish Union, Sun, and Yorkshire, but no one would maintain that in view of the immense capital employed and the risks involved, a total surplus of 5½ per cent. can be regarded as an adequate return.

Office.	Net Premiums 1914.	Premiums over Claims and Expenses in 1914.		Corresponding Surplus in 1913.
	£	£		£
Alliance ..	1,860,374	+ 261,657	19.2	267,695 19.6
Atlas ..	1,039,954	+ 58,617	5.1	177,039 15.8
Brit. Law ..	110,526	+ 19,028	17.2	15,796 14.6
Caledonian	449,704	— 7,919	1.8	48,221 10.7
Com. Union	3,537,270	+ 342,568	9.7	458,757 14.4
Fine Art ..	130,084	+ 9,709	7.5	20,347 16.1
Guardian ..	395,315	+ 13,029	2.3	51,850 8.4
Law Union ..	248,001	+ 34,579	14.0	35,140 14.6
Liv. Lon. & Globe ..	3,098,721	+ 68,019	2.2	359,334 11.5
Lon. & Lanc	1,055,718	+ 145,324	8.8	277,146 16.2
London ..	620,055	+ 46,649	6.8	95,597 13.8
N. British .	2,146,200	— 122,688	5.7	210,257 8.5
Northern ..	1,818,388	+ 56,400	4.3	189,358 11.1
Norw. Union	1,212,612	+ 82,064	6.7	101,490 8.4
Phœnix ..	1,428,371	+ 69,618	4.9	127,688 9.1
Royal ..	4,124,083	+ 252,782	6.1	462,904 11.2
Royal Exchange ..	856,038	+ 17,322	2.0	76,558 8.7
Scot. Union	764,167	+ 31,358	4.1	96,016 12.7
State ..	234,175	+ 100	—	15,079 7.2
Sun ..	1,502,340	+ 87,140	5.8	140,314 8.9
Yorkshire ..	455,800	+ 35,301	7.7	69,873 15.6
Total ..	26,955,480	1,476,651	5.5	3,272,009 12.0

In the second table are shown the fire funds, excluding capital, net interest receipts, and the dividends actually paid in 1914. As compared with the figures at the end of 1913, the funds show an increased £307,835. In nearly every case the offices have adopted the suggestion of the Board of Trade and have taken the values as at the end of 1913, for securities previously bought and the cost price of securities since acquired; but at the same time they have as a rule set up or added to Investment Reserve or Contingency Funds to meet the depreciation which occurred during 1914. This practice, assuming there is no immediate recovery in values, may almost be described as breaking the depreciation to the shareholders gently. In some instances considerable sums had been placed to Investment Reserve Funds at the end of 1913, and these appear to have been used in the process of reducing the prices to the values ruling at the end of that year. The London and Lancashire is quite exceptional in wiping off absolutely from its balance-sheet the whole of the depreciation known to have been suffered down to the biginning of this year, amounting to £110,000. The London Assurance states that "all the securities quoted on the London and New York Stock Exchanges have been taken at the middle prices current on July 27, and the end of June, 1914, respectively, and on this basis the depreciation is more than provided for by the Investments Depreciation Funds." The Norwich Union gives the value of the United States securities as at June, 30, 1914. All the other offices show the values as at the end of 1913, or give these and explain that any depreciation since then is covered by or more than offset by the Contingency Investment Reserve or Fluctuation Funds. How important this question of depreciation is may be gathered, from the decision of the Royal to create a Contingencies Fund of no less than £400,000, which it was explained, though, at the meeting, "will be held available for meeting not only depreciation, but any other contingency that may arise."

Office.	Fire Funds including Reserves for Unexpired Risks and Profit and loss for Balances (ex Capital).	Net Interest Receipts (less Tax and less Fixed charges for Debenture interest, &c.)	Dividends paid in 1914.
	£	£	£
Alliance ..	3,147,178	147,031	395,515
Atlas ..	1,280,357	51,085*	81,217
British Law ..	250,898	15,060	24,225
Caledonian	456,525	18,552*	25,800
Commercial Union	4,312,923	239,078*	277,331
Fine Art ..	270,483	12,707	18,523
Guardian ..	1,015,027	73,370	100,000
Law Union ..	561,594	37,997*	84,498
Liv.Lon. & Globe	4,266,832	186,071	299,711
Lon. & Lancashire	2,710,166	90,373	141,384
London ..	1,387,757	67,913	89,655
North British ..	3,799,300	225,166	272,946
Northern ..	2,200,208	83,003	126,938
Norwich Union .	1,452,477	58,627*	66,293
Phœnix . ..	2,100,494	86,336*	159,044
Royal	6,017,063	287,459	380,477
Royal Exchange	986,324	58,882	65,022
Scottish Union .	758,478	58,150	56,500
State	141,998	7,143	8,750
Sun	2,676,048	125,206	158,200
Yorkshire ..	746,772	34,683	62,676
Total ..	40,473,406	1,969,742	2,893,605

* After deduction of debenture interest.

It will be seen from the table that interest earnings alone go a long way towards paying the dividends, and the shareholders can themselves judge of the security of their position. The dividends actually paid in 1914 include those declared on account of the previous year, and for that period distributions were in some cases increased.

Depreciation in investment of values and the depletion of staffs caused by the large number of men who have joined one or other of his Majesty's forces were subjects dwelt upon by all the chairmen at the meetings. Nor did the Chairmen forget to mention the service of those who at home have been working exceptionally long hours to carry on the business and earn the profits which are essential for the welfare of the companies.

LOSSES THIS YEAR.

Prophecy at this early period of the year would be perfectly futile. At home, losses so far have, as regards total values destroyed, been practically normal. While, since the outbreak of war, the militant suffragists have ceased from troubling, there have been a number of serious outbreaks at factories engaged on work in connexion with the war. The fire offices themselves do not forget that the long hours now worked and the great congestion at these factories, both of goods and of men, have favoured the outbreak of fires, and in one or two instances the trouble has been traced directly to overheated bearings. Experience in the United States has again been unfavourable, though it is customary to expect the first three months of the year to produce serious losses, traceable to buildings overheated in the winter. Reports from far distant countries only account for the first four months of the year, so there is yet no sufficient basis to estimate what results the whole 12 months are likely to yield. Where premium income fell off during the first five months of the war, a large decrease, must however, be expected to be shown this year; and both policyholders and shareholders may again congratulate the managements on the prudent policy followed in the past good years of limiting dividend distributions and building up large reserve funds against the need of anxious times. The double function of these funds is to provide a large part of the security of the policyholders and to assist in the payment of dividends, especially when, as at present, profits are less easy to earn.

BOMBAY GERMAN'S VIEWS.

Sir William T. Dupree writes to "The Standard" as follows:—A friend of mine who landed in Bombay last Christmas met a German he had known years before. The first question my friend put was, "Well, how long will the war last?" The reply came, "It will last two months if you stop our cotton. It will go on indefinitily if you don't." Every soldier and sailor knows that cottoh is the basis of all high explosives, and that every round that has been fired by Germany on her extensive frontiers for the past three months has been fired by the "good will" of England in letting her have cotton. The President of the Board of Trade now proposes to check the supply by granting licenses for its removal. We must go further. We must stop cotton to all countries except our Allies.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, July 5.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
July	5.14
July-Aug.	5.14
Aug.-Sep.	5.22
Sep.-Oct.	5.30
Oct.-Nov.	5.37
Nov.-Dec.	5.41
Dec.-Jan.	5.45
Jan.-Feb.	5.49
Feb.-Mar.	5.53
Mar.-April	5.57
April-May	5.60
May-June	5.63
June-July	5.66
July-Aug.	5.69

MISCELLANIOUS MARKET.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 3rd.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August October	19
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. August-October	21/6
Ctalcutta Linseed August-Sep. paid	55/6

London, June 16.

The following Statement comprises the shipments of Goods for the month of May, 1915:—

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece Goods, (in yards).	
Bleached and White	22,098,000
Unbleached and Grey	93,306,000
Dyed and Colored	2,227,000
Printed	3,853,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	410,000
Unbleached and Grey	575,000

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece Goods, (in yards).	
Bleached and White	3,765,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,992,000
Dyed and Colored	511,000
Printed	562,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	71,000
Unbleached and Grey	27,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece Goods, (in yards).	
Bleached and White	2,096,000
Unbleached and Grey	5,823,000
Dyed and Colored	352,000
Printed	1,818,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	437,000
Unbleached and Grey	454,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece Goods, (in yards).	
Bleached and White	3,310,000
Unbleached and Grey	7,006,000
Dyed and Colored	2,228,000
Printed	3,054,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	248,000
Unbleached and Grey	750,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece Goods, (in yards).	
Bleached and White	32,654,000
Unbleached and Grey	6,697,000
Dyed and Colored	2,477,000
Printed	7,680,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	184,000
Unbleached and Grey	59,000
Total Shipments of Salt	4,100 Tons.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 5.

The market this morning was steady with new Broach quoted at 237.

In the afternoon the market opened Re. 1 higher, but subsequently gave way slightly and remained steady with new Broach at 237½. A small business was reported in new Broach. At Colaba the market ruled steady but there was very little inclination to do any business both exporters and mills being practically out of the market.

We quote:—
Fine Broach July 214.
Fine Bengal July 162.
Fine K/Akola July 186.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 237½.
Fully Good Bengal January 179.
Fine K/Akola January 206.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F/G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	257½	Apr. 25 '16
M. G. „ ..	214	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Bystorms) ..	185	180	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Kaipuiana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	207	..	..	Do.
H.G. Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee descriptions ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fy. Staple ..	188	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dha. wa.	..	..	207	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	186	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	209	Do.
M. G. Comota. ..	..	..	208	Do
M. G. Bengals ..	162	..	..	De
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	190	..	..	Sept. 1915

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 3rd July, 1915:—

Cotton	4,356 Bales.
Wheat	17,167 cwts.
Linseed	2,656 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,060 „
Ginjellyseed	220 „
Groundnuts	580 „
Castorseed	3,928 „
Rice	67,998 „
Myrabollams	1,400 „
Cottonseed	2,010 „
Mowraseed	21 „
Gram	1,887 „
Joowar	220 „
Barley	235 „

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .. 1s. 3 27-32d.
D.-D. Mail .. 1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward .. 1s. 3 7-8d. August.
Banks Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4½d.
Do. do. forward .. 1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. do. 4 Months' Sight ready. 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. .. 185½ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong .. 132
Do. Shanghai .. 168½.
60 d-s. Yokohama .. 151½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian Do.	24-6-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-1-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 5.

The Cotton Mill Share presented a very weak tone to-day and in consequence of selling pressure and in the absence of any response from buyers the rates gradually dipped down and the closing tone was indicative of a further fall. Tata Iron and Steel shares did not show any sympathy with the Cotton Mill shares but remained remarkably firm.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids declined to Rs. 542½.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 380. Standards opened at Rs. 940 but after touching Rs. 922½ closed at Rs. 927½.

Madhavji dronned to Rs. 1,115.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,822½, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,435, Kohinoors to Rs. 627½, Currimbhai to Rs. 167½, Indore Malwas to Rs. 175 and New Great Easterns to Rs. 200.

Simplex kept firm and were in demand at Rs 275.

Crescent stood steady at Rs. 87½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 120.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,635.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 923½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 204.

Tata Iron and Steel shares were placed at Rs. 100½ and Rs. 101.

Deferred changed hands at the prices varying from Rs. 188 to Rs. 189½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There was very little business reported in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes and the quotation stood at Rs. 81½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 87½.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 5.

The agitation for the introduction of some Indians into the directorate of the Bank of Madras is being revived.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have sent us their following weekly circular, dated June 16:—

GOLD.

This week the gold movements record on balance a substantial addition to the stock of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

June 3rd £566,000 in bar gold.
June 3rd £250,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
June 4th £75,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.
June 5th £50,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.
June 9th £1,310,000 in bar gold.
June 9th 120,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

June 5th £50,000 in sovereigns set aside on Argentine account.
June 9th £1,000,000 in foreign gold coin.
June 9th £56,000 in sovereigns set aside on Argentine account.

During the week the net increase amounted to £1,275,000.

The net import of gold into India for the month of May, 1915, was £421,200 (approximately.).

SILVER.

Up till to-day the market has maintained a steady tone, and prices rose 1/16d. each day, from 23½d. on the 4th instant, to 23¼d yesterday. At this figure, selling set in on China account, and the quotation fell to-day to 23 5/16.

Much weight cannot be attached to advancing prices, when they are the outcome of a shrinkage in supplies. It has been rare for any silver to be offered for sale in the afternoon, and when the market is small, the close of each day is apt to be accompanied with a hardening tendency.

Enquiry has arisen from the Indian Bazaars, but not of an extensive character. The Continental demand has also been slight.

Buying at the present time is not hearty enough to ensure an impression of confidence whenever supplies become normal as to quantity.

An Indian Currency Return for June 7th gave details as follow in lakhs of Rupees:—

Notes in Circulation 61, 86.
Reserve in Silver Coin 32, 47.
Gold Coin and Bullion 7, 74.
Gold in England 7, 65.

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,900 bars, as compared with 6,200 last week.

A shipment of 430,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

June 4, 23 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 5, 23 5/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 7, 23 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 8, 23 7/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 9, 23 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 10, 23 5/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 23.364 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

TUKARAM TATYA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

OPENING CEREMONY AT GIRGAUM.

Under the auspices of the Debt Redemption Committee, Bombay a Free Charitable Dispensary has been opened on the ground floor of the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, The opening ceremony was performed on the evening of Sunday last by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., in the presence of a large and representative gathering. Among those present were:—Dr. Merchant, Dr. Mehta, Dr. Vakil, Dr. Dhurandhar, Dr. Gamon, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Baban Gokhalay, Mr. Nabar, the Secretaries and Managers of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company and others.

After the election of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai to the chair, Mr. Baban Gokhalay, who is in charge of the "Free Medical Relief Scheme" commenced the proceedings by giving a concise account of the origin and development of the Scheme. The dispensary will be free to all, Mr. Rajaram Tukaram Tatya has kindly consented to give a monthly donation of Rs. 100 for its up-keep. Over and above this, the commission received from the Prudential Assurance Company will be utilized for the purpose of this Fund. The members are to be given free medical attendance for themselves and their families and in some cases free clothing and nourishing diet also. Arrangements have been made for Homoeopathic, Allopathic and Ayurvedic treatment. The dispensary had a balance of Rs. 1,555 to begin with. Mr. Gokhalay thanked Mr. Rajaram Tukaram for his munificient gift and all the doctors who had kindly consented to offer their services voluntarily, and then requested the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., to open the dispensary.

The opening ceremony being over, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas made a few remarks. He cordially approved of the idea of starting a free dispensary and then explained to the members of the Co-operative Societies, the advantages of assurance and asked them not to entertain any doubts about the insurance scheme which, in his opinion, was beneficial to their interests.

Mr. Varjivandas then proposed a vote of thanks to the chair which was seconded by Dr. Dhurandhar. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas was then garlanded and the meeting dispersed at 6.30 p.m.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

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Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	8%	54
Bank of Bombay ..	500		15%	1,635
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,775
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	55½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	Nil.	18
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	..
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. {O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{P 50	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	£10	March.	5%	£7½
Mercantile Bank .. £ {12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
{12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	32%	36
National Bank. of India $12½ ..	$25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	£1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Less half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	730
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	8	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	110
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	680
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	280
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	200
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,822½
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	475
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	390
Colaba Land & Mill .	700	..	50	1,330
Connaught ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	160
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	485
Crescent ..	100	April.	6	86½
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	167½
David ..	250	do.	25	541½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	166½
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	340
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,190
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	252½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	460
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	97½
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	5	118½
Indian Manufg ..	1,000	..	Nil.	300
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	7	175
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	630
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,170
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	40	1,115
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,240
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,500
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,280
Nowab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	202½
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,070
Phœnix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	157½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	412
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	275
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	25	927½
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	160
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	205
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,440
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,085
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	205
Vishnu Cotton {O	500	..	Nil.	325
{P	500	..	77	605xd
Western India ..	1,000	..	16	350
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs.17½	255

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last War Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	246
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamankus ..	5	..	Nil.	2½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badhan Pile ..	70	June.	7	86X.D.
Baroda Trams Co., ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	35Ryr.	920
Bo. Kleetric Sup. {P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	170
and T.Co. Ld. {O	£10	July	6%	20(X.D.
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	800
Bom. Land & Building	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam {O	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	171½
Navigation Co. {P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	245
Central I.M. Co. Ld.	10	April.	1	23
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	525
The Eastern {O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	} 1sh0.
Chemical Co. {D 2sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	} prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	245
{O ..	100	..	Nil.	87
Katni Cement {D .	40	..	Nil.	120
{P ..	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co. {Old 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{New issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
{P. ..	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	72
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	164
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	635
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 3½	38
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45	802½
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	14½
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel {O	75	Jan.	6%	101
Co {P	30	&	Nil.	189
Tata Hydro Elec. O	150	June	6%	160
P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,100
„ Hydro" Deb. Con P.S. ..	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,095
Thacker & Co. ..	1, 00	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem.
Telephone Co. ..	..	May.	25%	196
Treacher & Co. ..	0	July	Rs. 4	118
Treacher &

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust Meeting.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, per extra steamer Queda will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 7.

Bombay Native General Library, Annual Meeting, Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 8.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

H. E. The Governor and Lady Willingdon leave for Poona at 2-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 10.

Provincial Conference at Poona.

Cricket:—Bombay Gymkhana A Team vs. Islam Gymkhana.

Bombay Gymkhana B Team vs. The Times of India C. C.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

July 6.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

220—Aviation. Mechanics (Fitters, joiners, blacksmiths Mofor Vehicle drivers etc.,) are urgently wanted for service with aviation Units. Conditions of service etc., can be seen at the Adjutant's Office.

221—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "H" Coy.—
No. 8506 Vol. G. J. Chambers.
No. 8507 Vol. N. E. Davidson.
No. 8508 Vol. F. W. Lloyd.
No. 8509 Vol. J. W. Hart.

222—Maxim Gun Classes. The Active Section Maxim Gun Coy. will parade for instructions in Maxim Gun at 7-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily at Head-Quarters, except Saturday and Sunday.

(Sd.) N .B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay, Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

July 5.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding B. V. A.

709—Parades. No. 1 Company:—Thursday 8th July 15, 7 a.m. Colaba, 15Pdr. B. L. Gun Drill.
No. 2 Company:—Thursday 8th July 15, 7 a.m. Colaba, 7.5 inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill.

715—Strength. The undernamed having been attested for the New Army, are struck off the strength of the Corps from 1st inst:—
No. 1718 Gr. Taylor L., A. Sub-Section No. 2 Company and No. 220 Sapper Orridge F. A.

716—Air Mechanics. Qualified mechanic of the undermentioned trades are required for service with the aviation units serving under the Government of India:—
Fitters, coppersmiths, joiners, turners, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, cabinet makers, engine fitters with knowledge of interal combustion engines motor vehicle drivers.
(2) British soldiers (Regular and Territorial) and members of the Volunteer Force in India, who have a thorough knowledge of the above trades, and are recommended by their commanding officers, will be considered for the vacant appointments.
All candidates must be willing to serve either in India or with the Expeditionary Forces overseas. Age:—20 to 35.
Terms of service and rates of pay can be seen at the Corps office No. 6 Block Colaba.

(Sd.) R. C.D. GRAHAM, Capt.
Adjutant B.A.V.A.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at R. B. Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—Sangre Torera .....J. Erviti.
Air de Ballet.—La Gazelle ...W. H. Myddleton.
Valse.—Under my Darling's Window P. Linck.
Reminiscence of.—Verdi .....F. Godfrey.
Song.—Theres a long, long Trael Z. Gilbert.
Intermezzo.—Salome .....W. Lorraine.
Two-Step.—The Gnats Wedding L. A. Hirsch.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of June 1915, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 9,788, of whom 3,950 were males, 3,168 females and 2,670 children.

RACING HACK VICTORIAS.

Two hack victorias were racing along Parel Road on Sunday night, when one of them knocked down Morari Devji, P. C. No. 116 E. who was on patrol duty there. A wheel passed over his left leg, causing a compound fracture of the ankle, and he was removed by P. C. 1456 E. to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

BUILDING DISASTER AT BANDRA.

Mahomed Esmail who was extricated from under the debris of the fallen wall at Bandra succumbed to his injuries in the hospital bringing the total of killed to seven persons.

DISAPPEARANCE OF BILL-COLLECTING SIRCAR.

News has reached us from Calcutta of the disappearance of a bill collecting Sircar in the employ of the Hooghly Flour Mills Company Ltd., with no less than Rs. 13,777, which amount had been entrusted to him to pay into the bank. The loss is covered under a Fidelity Guarantee Bond issued by the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Limited of 12-14, Church Gate Street, Bombay, who have already paid the claim.

A STREET COLLISION.

Motor Lorry No. 45, belonging to the Supply and Transport Corps, and laden with planks from the Government House, was going towards the Ridge Road, when motor car No. 3464, belonging to and driven by Mr. Weir of the Dongersey Road, turned out of Dongersey Road to go towards Walkeshwer Road. Before turning out of the Dongersey Road, Mr. Weir sounded his horn but, it is alleged, the noise of the lorry apparently drowned the noise of the horn, and the lorry continued going on and caught the front of the car as it emerged out of the Dongersey Road. The front off-wheel of the car was broken right off the axle.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE HINDU B DIVISION DADAR.

An examination in First Aid of the students instructed by the Divisional Surgeon, Dr. Shamrao N. Nawalkar, was conducted by the Corps Surgeon, Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, and the following have been declared as having passed the examination:—

Messrs. Chirmule V. D., Churi D. N., Desai R. A., Edward Rego, Gondhalokar G. S., Kelkar K. R., Karleker B. V., Kore G. R., Kothare R. M., Nande B. R., Parmeshwaram C. V., Rane R. K., Rane S. V., Vagal S. G.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in the Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during April 1915, was reported as under:—

British Districts:—Ahmedabad 6, Kaira 15, Panch Mahals 9, Broach 72, Surat 100, Thana 83, Nasik 220, East Khandesh 49, Poona 48, Satara 92, Sholapur 110, Ahmednagar 16, Belgaum 273, Dharwar 93, Bijapur 1, Ratnagiri 0, Kolaba 30, Karachi 68, Hyderabad 298, Thar and Parkar 2, Larkana 47, Sukkur 211, Upper Sind Frontier 28 and Nawabshah 20. Total 1,891.

Native States:—Akalket 0, Khairpur 9, Cutch 20, Kathiawar Agency 98, Rewa Kantha Agency 15, Surat Agency 1, Satara Agency 7, Kolhapur 146 and Southern Maratha Country States 92. Total 388.

The mortality at the sea-ports was as follows:—Karachi 343, Broach 2, Surat 81, Bulsar 7, Bombay 159, and Bhavnagar 19. Total 611.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24h urs to 8a.m. of 5th July 1915.	Total since Junelst 1915.	June 1st to 5th July	
			1914.	1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.01	40.48	17.16	27.50
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.01	37.31	19.65	31.43
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hosp.]	0.01	38.30	19 12	33.80
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	43.26	20.85	32.20

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 36,61,772-2-3; Subscriptions from Belgaum Branch Rs. 15,000; Subscriptions from Sholapur Branch 1,171-1-1; Sultan Ali bin Mami the Hanshabi Rs. 800; Subscriptions from Mahikantha Rs. 626; Shaik Ali Nashir the Alawai Sheikh Rs. 400; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch Rs. 203-2-1; 11th Instalment from Karwar Rs. 201-8-2; Subscriptions from Nasik Rs. 175-7-3; Subscriptions from Pal Taluka Rs. 151; 10th Instalment from Kaira District. Rs. 139-8-0; Sultan Bubakr bi Nasir the lower Anlaki Sultan Rs. 120; Subscriptions from Wadhwan Rs. 64-13-0; Subscriptions from Matric and Non-Matric Apprentices of Tata Sone & Co.'s Swedeshi Mills Rs. 18 and Sums below Rs. 10 Rs. 1-8-0. Total Rs 36,80,844-1-10.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S DELEGATES

A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held on Saturday at the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Chamber, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Mr. H. S. Dikshit presiding, when the following delegates were elected to represent the Association at the Bombay Provincial Conference to be held on Saturday at Poona:—

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Messrs. J. B. Petit, Madhavdas Gokuldas, Vibhakar, M. T. Thackersey, A. G. Agreker, R. Munsif and M. P. Pradhan, Rao Bahadur, K. J. Desai, Mr. S. K. Patel, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas, Messrs. Apte, M. R. Jayakar, D. G. Dalvi, Malvi, B. N. Apakhatyar, V. A. Ravat, N. V. Gokhle, Motiwala, B. B. Joshi, Paleker, H. S. Dikshit, Amiruddin Tyebji, Dharkar, R. G. Mundle, Gharpure and T. R. Desai; the Hon. Mr. Samarth, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. G. K. Gadgil the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Rustom, K. R. Kama, Dr. R. N. Ranina and Mr. D. J. Thakker.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided thata Saturday, 3rd July 1915, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's Victoria, and Alexandra Docks.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

PARSI GYM. VS. HINDU GYM.

The Parsi Gymkhana met the Hindu Gymkhana at the Kennedy Sea Face during the week-end, the match resulting in a draw. The Parsis, going in to bat first, had knocked up 188 for 8 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. The Hindus replied with 167 for 3 wickets, when time was called, the match thus resulting in a draw. The scores:

PARSI GYMKHANA.

J. D. Mody, c Pai, b Talpade 20
A. H. Wadia, b Bhatwadeker 7
P. B. Lam, b Bhatwadeker 10
B. Dadachanji, b Kothare 18
N. B. Saklatwalla, b Kothare 33
P. J. Chinoy, c and b Talpade 46
N. P. Pavri, c and b Kothare 1
Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.), not out 16
M. C. Nanporia, c Bhatwadekar, b Kothare 11
Dr. H. D. Kanga and B. S. Mirza, Did not bat.
Extras 26
Total (for 8 wickets) 188

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. K. Diveker, b Nanporia 37
S. M. Dalvi, b Dadachanji 21
M. D. Pai, not out 60
P. B. Vithal, b Nanporia 22
C. V. Mehta (Capt.), not out 11
K. R. Swami, W. B. Talpade, V. S. Dongre, Dr. N. G. Prabhaker, G. H. Bhatwadeker, and R .V. Kothare, Did not bat.
Extras 16
Total (for 3 wickets) 167

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	W.
Bhatwadeker	19	59	2
Talpade	15	45	2
Dalvi	4	18	0
Kothare	11	40	4

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	W.
Mirza	14	57	0
Nanporia	10	60	2
Dadachanji	7	17	1
M. E. Pavri	4	17	0

BARONET C. C. VS. SASSANIAN C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Baronet C. C. by 60 runs.
Scores:—

SASSANIAN C. C.

S. Ghandhi 0, S. M. Chothia 0, S. Lilaowalla 2, P. Kapadia 40, S. Nagporewalla not out 34, J. Elavia 0, M. Mulla 0, N. Engineer 9, R. Sorabji 0, F. Mistry 1, J. Mehta 3. Total 80.

BARONET C. C.

Marzban Reporter 36, N. F. Daver 24, J. S. Warden 36, K. K. Irani 18, M. D. Parukh 0, P. J. Chinoy 17, N. M. Mistry 1, D. M. Raja Dr. M. E. Pavri, S. F. Madon, and P. Pochkhanawalla, did not bat, Extras 8. Total 140.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. V. JOHN BRIGHT C. C

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Elphinstone C. C. by 60 runs.
Scores:—

THE ELPHINSTONE C. C.

D. K. Kapadia 0, J. H. Elchicana 21, A. H. Wadia 14, B. J. Morinas 5, T. K. Garikh 16, B. S. Bhapoo 10, S. M. Servevor 17, F. M. Surty 17, S. A. Daroowala 6, P. B. Damania 0, M. B. Watcha 0, Extras 10, Total 114.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

T. A. Masani 7, S. S. Kapadia 4, J. A. Bamboat 22, D. Umrigar 6, D. F. Darowala 0, J. F. Maneckshana 0, S. M. Kanga 5, B. A. Limboowala 0, K. Lalkaka 0, H. Katrak 3, K. B. Mistry 0, Extras 7, Total 54.

FRIEND'S UNION C. CLUB V NEW HINDU C. CLUB.

This match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Friends' Union C. C. by 30 runs.
Scores:—

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

V. V. Kantak l b w Masurkar 1, S. A. Shete c Parkar b Masurkar 15, V. M. Kaikini b Masurkar 0, D. A. Shete b Dagru 56, E. V. Agaskar b Masurkar 1, W. B. Talpade b Masurkar17, N. H. Kharna b Dagru 18, R. K. Telang b Dagru 8, G. H. Bhatwadekar b Masurkar 0, P .W. Welkar not out 0, M. A. Shete b Dagru 0, Extras 11, Total 127.

NEW HINDU C. C.

Dhairaman c Telang b Kantak 12, Dongre b Kantak 0, Girkar b Bhatwadekar 13, Chowdhari b Bhatwadekar 30, Dongre V. c Welkar b Talpade 8, Masurkar b Bhatwadekar 4, Wagle b Talpade 9, Parkar c Kharna b Talpade 15, Dalvi run out 0, Rout not out 6, Dagru b Talpade 0, Extras 0, Total 97.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE C C. VS. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C C.

The above Match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the St. Xaviers' College C. C. by 126 runs. Engineer and Havawalla for the College team captured 6 and 4 wickets for 41 and 30 respectively.
Scores:—

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

S D Cooper 6, N Mistry 0, J E Kapadia 0, B B Patel (Capt.) 31, F Mistry 16, F L Marker 1, Gasvala 0, Irani 5, Damania 8, N Mherhomjee 4, H. Sethna not out 0, extra 0. Total 71.

St. XAVIERS' COLLEGE C. C.

F E Kapadia 1 D M Nadkarni 20, K G Pardeshi 3, K P Umrigar 2, J F Havaiwala 14, T R Parekh (Capt.) 15, K S Talpade (Retired) 32, R G Wagle run out 4, M F Havaiwala 5, G M Shaikh not out 33, H J Engineer 3, extra 15. Total 197.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY V. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Oval, the game resulted in a win for the Bank by 36 runs. Scores:—

BANK OF BOMBAY C. C.

R B Shroff 5, M Vagal 13, M Trilokekar 21, M D Talpade 3, H J Dibbs 1, N D Guzder 6, N B Trilokekar 8, Bharucha 4, Dharandhar 1, Vania 12, A Jones not out 0, extra 8. Total 84.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA C. C.

Briscoe 22, Gindberw 0, Elliot 1, Harwood 4, Banks 1, Basley 2, Booth 0, Woods 4, Nider 2, extra 11. Total 47.

ARYA BANDHOO C. C. CHANDRA SENIYA K P. C. C.

The above Match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 86 runs and 4 wickets. Scores:—

CHANDRA SENIYA K. P. C. C.

K G Gupte 9, B Davane 8, S Y Karnick 0, M G Gupte 0, D B Chitnis 1, D Y Jayawant 2, V J Phause 1, B G Vadhalkar 1, R R Gadkari 5, M Samarth 0, V D Parasins 3, extras 11. Total 41.

ARYA BANDHOO C. C.

T H Joshi 45, J N Belsare 2, S N Belsare 6, B D Jog 16, R C Dhage 6, Bangre 48, Pawaskar not out 7, Patil 5, Mahajan, Godambe and Borkar did not bat, extras 5. Total (for 7 wickets) 134.

ARYA VIRASHRI C. C. V. BANDRA UNION

This match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade Maidan and resulted in a win for the Arya Virashri C. C. by 57 runs. Scores—

ARYA VIRASHRI C. C.

Vartak 2, Kshirsagar 3, Pardeshi (Capt.) 8, Rajpurkar 15, Chawan 11, Palnitkar V. V. 0, Sawant 0 Ramulkar 4, Pinge 21, Jukar 11, Palmitkar R .V. not out 0. Extra 28. Total 103.

BANDRA UNION C. C.

Rangnekar S. S. 2, Godiwala 7, Pilley 4, Oliver 6, Jogleker2, Rangneker Y S (Capt.) 3, Rege 9, Ajgaokar 0, Kamli 1, Balangdi 5, Sullay 2 extra 5. Total 46.

ARYA BANDHOO C. C. V. SIR J. J. SCHOO OF ARTS C. C.

The above Match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the former by 52 runs. Scores:—

SIR J. J. SCHOOL C. C.

Shete 10, Newman 1, Castell 7, Manglorkar 10, Therphekar 0, Mehta 5, Chachad 0, Azizci 0, Vigbackandas 1, Damodar 1, X. Y. Z. not out 0, extra 6. Total 41.

ARYA BANDHOO C. C.

Tamane 18, Walawalkar 20, Lele 5, Korgavkar 1, Bangre 31, Borkar 0, Godambe 7, Mayekar 0, Vyas 0, Samant 4, Pathare not out 7, extra nil. Total 93.

PAREKH C. C. V. YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Parekh C. C. by 87 runs. Scores:—

PAREKH C. C.

M G Shroff 8, Baboor 4, Dammania 0, S N Parekh 3, Sharma (Capt) 26, T V Parekh 5, J K Kapadia 24, Somnath 17, M C Parekh 7, Vekil 10, Raiji not out 1, extra 1. Total 112.

YOUNG FRIENDS UNION C. C.

Ramrao 2, Date 4, Palao 0, Gharato 0, Kalguker not out 16, Pawsker 0, Male 0, Rajhimate 2, Naik 0, Burve 0, Sawant 1. Total 25.

SIND AEROPLANE FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 5.

It has been decided to open at once a special war fund in Sind the object of which will be to provide one or more aeroplanes for the front in the name of the people of this province.

The Commissioner in Sind and the General Officer Commanding the Karachi Brigade are giving the new enterprise their patronage and support and a powerful committee is being formed to collect subscriptions at large.

Mr. Barrow who has more than a merely official interest in the effort, has kindly offered the full use of the Government House grounds in Karachi for the purpose of a grand war fete to be held in September in aid of the aeroplane fund. There will probably be other extraordinary measures for raising money. A single aeroplane of the most modern type completely equipped and ready for immediate action in war costs £2,250, or say, Rs. 33,750.

"LAKME" AT THE LONDON OPERA HOUSE.

There is no comparison, says the "Indiaman," between the "Lakme" produced in the first week of June at the London Opera House and the "Lakme" given at Covent Garden some years ago. Every effort seems to have been made to make the most of the picturesque possibilities of the opera, and the scenery, and the multicoloured figures in the bazaar "in an English possession in India," as it is described in the opera, combined to give a most pleasing and realistic effect. The contrast between the Orientalism of the music of Delibes and the genuine music of the East was very marked when the Indian musicians were singing to their instruments during a snakecharmer's dance, and the line of demarcation between the Western idea of India and the real thing was clearly apparent. Miss Mignon Nevada's voice is, perhaps, too light for her role, but she sang so cleverly and with such technique particulary in the "Bell" song and in the prelude which calls the people together, that any shortcomings in this direction were quite obscured. Ellen, the English lady whom the hero should have married, was played with delicate grace by Miss Bessie Tyas, who delighted the audience with the quality of her singing. M. Constantin Stroesco, the hero, was hardly all that might have been desired, as his tenor voice is too thin for the heroic pose, but only in his case was the singing rather disappointing. M. Auguste Bouilliez, as Ni Rolanthe, the priest, was most impressive, and the smaller parts were also played to great advantage. The Indian musician, Professor Inayat Khan who is taking part in "Lakme," has influenced the atmosphere of the play in large measure.

THE LECOMTE PRIZE.

The French Academy of Science will shortly allow the Lecomte Prize of £2,000, which is awarded every three years for the most important discovery, or new applications of such discoveries, in mathematics, physics, chemistry, natural history, or medical science. The "Temps" understands that the committee of the Academy are unanimously in favour of awarding the prize to Sir Almroth Wright, F.R.S., author of the system of anti-typhoid inoculation, the system of therapeutic inoculation for bacterial infections, and of methods for measuring the protective substances in human blood. Sir Almroth Wright superintended the anti-typhoid inoculation of the British troops during the South African War.

European Cemetery, Queen's Road, accompanied by Mr. Ali Akbar. In the afternoon their Excellencies drove through the City with Mr. S. M. Edwardes.

SPORT AT HOME.

ATHLETICS AND AVIATION.

TENNIS AND BOXING.

ATHLETICS.

On Saturday June 12, over a four miles course starting from a corner of Tandridge, and consisting of varied going, including plenty of grassland, the Southern Counties Cross-Country Association held a team race for the troops stationed in the vicinity of Oxtend. The now popular system of starting the teams at intervals and giving the victory to the contingent which, as a "unit"—taking their rearmost scoring representative's time for that purpose—accomplished the best performance, was again adopted. The result was a win for the Empire Bat. Royal Fusiliers. The time taken by the team which was composed of Sergeant Skeals, Corporall Sy, Private Campbell, Private Squerrell, Private Berritt, Private Woodbridge, Private Dickinson, Private Plummer, and Private Ripston, was 30min. 17sec. The D. Company of the 6th Manchesters finished a very close second in 30min. 20sec.; and the A Company of the same regiment was third in 30min. 28sec. Other positions were: 2/1st Field Company, East Lancashire Engineers, 30min. 36sec., fourth; D Company, 17th Royal Fusiliers, 31min 13sec., fifth; Signal Company 2/1st East Lancashire Engineers, 31min. 20sec., 6ixth; C Company 2/6th Manchesters 31min 21sec., seventh; A Company, 2/4th King's Own Lancashires, 33min. 30sec., eight; Lancashire Hussars, 35min. 17sec., ninth.

At the Edinburgh Academical Institution sports at Ferry Hill, Fife, the half-mile military handicap was won by Private Gordon, of the 6th Royal Scots, with 35 yards start, Private Pratt. of the 15th Royal Scots, with 15 yards, being second, and Gunner J. R. Reid, of the Lowland Field Artillery, scratch, third. The time was 2min. 6sec. The school championship was won by J. W. K. Morton, who secured the 100 yards race in 10 4-5sec., the 440 yards race in 61 4.5sec. and the long jump at 18ft. 9in.

ROWING.

The charity regatta was to be held on Saturday June 12, by the Middlesex Wanderers Football Club, at Richmond, promises to be highly successful. Among the many events included in the programme were an eight-oared military race between crews drawn from the various battalions quartered in Richmond Park, a swimming team race open to military units, water polo between military men and men above service qualifications, diving by Miss Belle White, the British lady Olympic champion, a dongola race between the Richmond Special Constabulary and Mr. W. H. Eyre's crew, and Messrs. W. D. Kinnear and H. T. Blackstaffe will captain crews drawn from the Allies and past champions.

The Whiteley Bequest eight-cared match was decided from Chiswick to Hammersmith Bridge on June 12. There were only six crews, as compared with sixteen last year. The rowing was all that could be desired, and, after some fine racing in the trial heats, the final was won by R. Turner, G. Gold, P. D. Mitchell, P. Townsend, H. Doddington, F. R. Bicknell. A Boughton, F. G. Beaven (stroke), C. F. Watson (cox), who defeated W. Crofts, G. D. Wilson, W. Cornelius, M. Moore, R. W. Vick, A. Pickard, S. Beattie, P. Page (stroke), J. Thomson (cox), by half a length.

After a good race, St. Paul's School beat Winchester College, at Winchester, by three-quarters of a length. This constituted the third successive victory for St. Paul's.

BOXING.

E. R. Maund, of the Belsize Boxing Club and Amateur Swimming Club, who competed in last year's middle-weight competition at the A.B.A. Championship meeting, has been given a commission in the 13th (Service Battalion) Welsh Regiment in which ex-Bombardier Wells has enlisted.

Harold Hardwick, the ex-Australian amateur swimming champion and boxer, is now boxing as a professional.

Arrangements are being made for a sports carnival to be held at Stamford Bridge, either on August Bank Holiday, or Saturday Aug. 7, in aid of the fund for the relief of soldiers disabled in the war. Boxing competitions will form a prominent feature of the programme. Private Dick Burge, 1st Surrey Rifles, will be responsible for the boxing programme.

ACTOR BOXER WINS.

Willie Farrell, who is known as the actor-boxer, added another success to his record at The Ring on Monday, June 14. He had Bert Medlock as his opponent, but the Blackfriars man was no match for him. Farrell forced the fighting from the start, and though Medlock made a game response the superiority of the actor-boxer was marked. He had Medlock in difficulties early in the second round, and sent him down and out with a punch to the jaw.

Another contest of short duration at The Ring was provided by the match between Fred Jones, of Rushden, and Private Alf Inglis. Jones was flying at high game a short time ago, but a series of reverses gave him a set-back. Thus Monday's contest was of big importance to him, and he did something of the come-back order by knocking out Inglis with a left hook to the jaw half-way through the opening round.

AVIATION.

One of the important features of the work at the Hendon Aerodrome is the training of pilots, which goes on all the week, whenever the weather is favourable. During the week-end displays, the pilot instructors of the various schools demonstrate to the pupils and to the public how the different types of machines should be correctly flown, and this embodies various difficult evolutions which require the skilful manipulation of the aeroplane. Displays take place every Sunday from three p.m. weather permitting.

SWIMMING.

Jackson Dodds, the well-known Otter Club swimmer, who went to France with the H.A.C., rose to the rank of sergeant in the trenches, and has now been promoted lieutenant in the Army Ordnance Department.

In the Serpentine Lake, Hyde Park, the Serpentine Swimming Club decided the final heat of a 110 yards handicap for prizes presented by the Duke of Westminster, A. G. Fairhall, 55sec. start, was first. H. G. Warren, 24sec. start, and C. M. Reed, 50sec., start, deadheated for second place, a foot behind Fairhall.

LAWN TENNIS.

There are still plenty of first-class lawn tennis players at home, though it would not be fair to put them all down as shirkers. Several of the cracks who were performing at Wimbledon on Saturday, June 12 are over military age, whilst others are doing good work as Special Constables. The occasion was a series of matches between players representing the civilian force named and the All-England Club, the latter winning by 7 matches to 1. A. E. Beamish and A. W. Dunlop gained the solitary success for the Police by beating W. V. Eaves and G. A. Caridia by two sets to love. C. P. Dickson and P. M. Dawson atoned for this in the record round by defeating Beamish and Dunlop by two sets to love.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 5.

The heavy rain all last week was responsible for two interesting fixtures being knocked on the head but this afternoon the sun was out in all its glory and the Gymkhana ground having been restored to a playable condition, the Gymkhana met the Telegu Club in a four hours' match which resulted in the defeat of the Gymkhana by 46 runs in a single innings.

The Gymkhana went in first and with Edwardes and Hardy wielding the willow, Erasha and Swami experienced a lively time with the better time with the leather: But at the end of half an hour this productive partnership was severed with the retirement at 19 of Hardy. Edwards held to his guns manfully for 39 but Swami soon dismissed him. Errasha had the rest at his mercy. He accounted for no fewer than eight wickets in rapid succession.

For the Telegus Errasha was at the wickets for an hour for his 37, while Rajanna also played well for his 43. The rest made a poor display.

The scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Edwardes b Swami	39
E. P. Hardy b Errasha	19
Capt. Yates b Errasha	0
Holman b Errasha	5
Capt. Jones b Errasha	0
J. Liddel b Errasha	0
Stephenson, b Errasha	19
R. I. Smith, b Errasha	0
Capt. Reynolds, b Errasha	0
A. H. Fawcett, b Swami	0
E. C. Kinghorn not out	5
Extras	4
Total	91

POONA TELEGUS.

Errasha, c Stephenson, b Yates	37
D. Rajanna, c and b Yates	43
Swamy, b Yates	0
Luxman, c Edwards, b Yates	0
Narsu (Junior), b Kinghorn	4
Joshi, b Liddell	1
Muley, run out	6
J. Luxman, b Edwards	5
Errana, st. Fawcett, b Edwards	7
Erram Baloo, not out	9
Extras	4
Total	131

BANGALORE RACES.

(Specially Reported for The "Chronicle.")

MADRAS, July 5.

Acceptances for to-morrow's Bangalore Races are as follows, the handicapper being Mr. J. Reynolds:—

JULY PLATE, 5 furlongs.—Orepesa 9-7, Vanity, Box 9-7, Watch Tower 8-10, Tartania 8-8, Watteau 8-6, Rococo 8-4, Vitulos 8-1, Chobham 7-2.

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE PLATE, 1 mile.—Anarchist 9-12, Lucy Glitter 9-8, Satiety 8-9, Delusion 8-0, Champion 10-7.

C. B. PLATE, 6 furlongs.—Limalia 10-3, R. G. 9-0, Cowslip 8-10, Kitty Kent 8-6, Crowbar 8-0, Kohinoor 8-0, Secta 7-5, Cour de Lion 7-0, Hameedia 6-5, Two Stop weights not accepting weight to be raised 10 lbs.

MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S CUP, 1 mile and 640 yards.—Shining Way 10-12, Pretty Good Sort 9-6, Miss Drake 9-4, Double Chin 9-4, Wayard and Wild 9-0, Smirk 8-10, Sugar Loaf 8-1, Lord Robert 8-0, Vice Royal 7-10, Glendook 7-4, Little Speed 7-2.

PADDOCK PLATE, 5 furlongs.—The Flappein 9-7, Keara 8-13, Token 8-9, Jennie Cree 8-9, Pagodite 8-0, Florence Nightingale 7-12, Lady Sim 7 6, Melody II 6-0.

MACINTIRE PLATE, 6 furlongs.—Canberra 9-12 Hit or Miss 9-7, Sophacles 8-6, Borambil 8-4, Vice Pride 8-4, Little Speed 8-1, Lady Sim 6-0.

IN THE VAN OF CIVILISATION

"The suggestion of the Germans seems to be," says Mr. P. E. Matheson in his Oxford Pamphlet on "National Ideals," "that they are in the van of civilisation, that they have absorbed, as no other people has done, the science, the literature, and the art of past ages, and that their nature and character are thereby so enriched and enlarged, and their material resources so magnificently organised, that they may fairly claim, as Athens claimed to be the school of Hellas, to be themselves the school of Europe and of the world. The claim so urged is grotesquely extravagant, but it is probably true that no nation has devoted itself more completely to the organisation of education and of research.

"What fraction of the sixty millions of Germany have any notion of the facts embodied in our White Paper? With the exception of the bold words in the "Vorwaerts," the organ of the Socialist party, there is no attempt to get ouside a narrow nationalism."

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Cost of the War	6
An Amazing Suggestion	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 5, 7, 8 & 9	
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Lord and Lady Willingdon	8
St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
Poona Day by Day	8
Casualty List	8
Fight for Achi-Baba	10
Mr. Asquith on Coalition	11
LAW INTELLIGENCE	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATION ..... 8, 9 & 10	

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 6, 1915.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

There is probably no statistical society of such eminence and reputation in the world as the Royal Statisticai Society of England which will celebrate its centenary a few years hence. Its journals, ever since their publication, have been a wonderful and unrivalled compendium of statistical knowledge and facts. Economists and statisticians of the highest repute contribute to the pages of the Journal articles of a variety of character bearing on the economics and statistics of the world, which in reality offer to the student a lifelong and patient study of a character at once solid and fascinating. The Indian economic student could not have a better guide for his studies than the contributions appearing from time to time in the pages of this invaluable journal. The latest number, for May, contains an extremely interesting and informing article covering more than fifty pages on the subject of the Cost of the War, from the pen of Mr. Edgar Crammond, one of the distinguished band of statisticians who illuminate the pages of the Society's journal from time to time. It was read before the Society on March the 16th, under the presidency of Lord Welby, whose name is a household word in the economic and financial world of England. It is not possible in the limited space at our disposal to give anything like an adequate resumé of the subject treated, and we can only deal with some of the salient facts and figures. In order that the reader may better comprehend the enormous cost of the war to the belligerents and the unprecedented sacrifices their condition of hostility demands, Mr. Crammond furnishes us with the following figures exhibiting the loss of men and the direct monetary cost of the several wars subsequent to the Battle of Waterloo:—

War	Date	Loss of human life.	Direct monetary cost in million pounds.
Crimean	1854	785,000	340
Italian	1859	45,000	60
Schleswig-Holstein	1864	3,500	7
American Civil War:—	1865		
Northern Army		281,000	940
Southern Army		519,000	460
War of 1866 between Prussia, Austria and Italy	1866	45,000	66
Franco-German	1870-1		
France		150,000	507
Germany		130,000	135
Turco-Russian.	1077-8	—	102
Chino-Japanese	1898	—	20
South African.	1899-1902	68,700	270
Russo-Japanese	1904-5	485,000	503
Balkan Wars.	1912-13	348,000	240

It will be seen from the above that since the days of the Napoleonic wars there have been to date eleven big wars in which the total sacrifice of human lives amounted to 2,860,200, exclusive of those killed in the Turco-Russian and Chino-Japanese Wars, for which there are no authentic figures available. The direct monetary cost of these eleven wars amounted to £3,650 millions. It is impossible to forecast what will be the enormous butcher's bill at the close of the present unprecedented war and the total direct cost to the belligerents. The figures when collected on an authentic basis must be collossal. Mr. Crammond says "A variety of circumstances have tended to make the present war the greatest and most destructive in the history of the world, the most important of these influences being:—(1) The number of great powers directly involved; (2) the wealth and high economic development of the principal belligerents; and (3) the perfective and the destructive power of the naval and military armaments of the belligerents."

Let us now see the population of the two groups of belligerents, their foreign trade and their estimated national wealth and national income. According to Mr. Crammond the figures are as follows:—

In millions of pound.

Name.	Population 1912 (in Million.)	Foreign Trdde 1912.	National Wealth.	National Income.
United Kingdom.	46	1,343	16,500	2,140
Rest of British Empire	403	600	9.504	1,346
Total British Empire	449	1,943	26,004	3.486
France	40	766	11.675	1,460
Russia (1911)	171	284		
Belgium	7	356		
Japan	52	120		
Servia	3	8		
Total	722	3.477		
Germany	66	1,045	15.000	2.000
Austria-Hungary	50	262		
Turkey (1910)	24	47		
Totals	140	1,354	15.000	2,000

It will be seen from the above that the British and their Allies have a population of 722 millions with a foreign trade of the gigantic value of 3,477 million pounds, over half of which is purely British, while the combined national wealth of the two most wealthy Powers, viz., the British and the French amounts to 37,000 million. Again, their national annual income amounts to 4,946 million pounds. On the other hand Germany and her Allies have a population of about 140 millions and their foreign trade amounts to 1,354 million pounds which is about three times less than that of their opponents. The national wealth of Germany alone is 15,000 million pounds and her national income 2,000 million pounds. It is evident that the combined resources of the group allied to Great Britain are infinitely greater than those of Germany.

Mr. Crammond says: "The population of the world has been estimated at 1,623 millions; so that it may be said that approximately more than one half of the population are directly involved in this stupendous conflict." In 1912 the international trade of the world was recorded at 7,700 million pounds. For the same year the Foreign Trade of the same Powers involved in the present war amounted to 4,832 million pounds or about 62 per cent. of trade of the world. Thus the economic effects of the war on trade may be gauged from this one broad fact that the belligerents possess three-fifths of the international trade of the world. We shall only be able to realize the enormous contraction of that trade when the authentic figures of their trade in 1915 comes to be recorded somewhere in the early part of 1916. As far as England is concerned, it is certain that one great source of her national income, namely, that derived from the interest accruing on her loans to the world will be greatly crippled. That alone is now fifty millions. What it will be at the end of 1915 it is not possible to estimate. Meanwhile we must again emphasise the condition of the Foreign Exchanges, to which both Professor Nicholson and the "Economist" have already drawn the pointed attention of the British public. In the words of Mr. Crammond:—"One source of national income which will be severely hit by the war is that derived from our services as the world's bankers. Foreign Exchanges collapsed completely on the eve of the declaration of the war, and they have not been since restored. Until this takes place and the Treasury loan on the raising of capital for investment abroad is removed, London cannot expect to obtain anything more than a comparatively small proportion of her usual income from this source, an income which in recent years cannot have been less than 50 million pounds per annum."

We shall discuss on another occasion others of the many interesting facts and conclusions of Mr. Crammond's article.

AN AMAZING SUGGESTION.

It was only in October last that "Asciaticus" in the "National Review" penned, in "awed but grateful" enthusiasm, the following confession:—

"If we have failed until now fully to enter into the hearts of India's people, German observers have never understood the character of our rule. Von Treitsckke was very fond of expounding to his followers the supposed iniquities of British rule in India. For an answer we may point to the present revelation of India aflame for the war. We have learned our lesson at last about India. She has taught it herself. Nobly has she come to our aid, and '*generously she must be repaid in our trust and confidence and freedom when peace dawns again.*'"

In the June number of the "National Review" à propos of the discussion regarding a successor to Lord Hardinge, the same writer favours us with an elaboration of his idea of "*generous repayment in trust, confidence and freedom,*" which incidentally serves as a significant commentary on the worth, if not the sincerity, of the views expressed in October. He says:—

There is an idea in many quarters that the next Viceroy should be chosen with particular regard to the possible need of satisfying the expanding aspirations of India, which it may be desirable to meet at no distant date. Upon this point two or three observations are necessary. The first is that India has only recently received a considerable enlargement of her liberties. The second is that time is still required to test and assess the working and the value of the last reforms. The third is that any sort of additional development while the Empire is still at death grips *cannot be contemplated*, and in any case, would not be sought by those who represent the best and sanest Indian thought. The fourth is that any further changes should not be made hurriedly, and that Lord Morley's reforms took five years to consider and establish. The conclusion is that the next Viceroy should not be, and need not be, a reformer. 'Hasten slowly' is the best in Eastern politics.

Comment is superfluous. The fatuousness of these observations, apart from the ill-concealed inconsistency, cannot be better demonstrated than from the fact that the writer in a descent to bathos solemnly proceeds to recommend the appointment as Lord Hardinge's successor of,—Sir Harcourt Butler! The war has produced many results. The strange metamorphosis of "Asciaticus" is one of them. It is necessary to warn those whose views are voiced by him that India is anxious to keep Lord Hardinge as long as he wishes to remain, but that when she does lose him his successor must be a man who is strong enough to rule the bureaucracy or he will not be able to rule the country.

Notes of the Day.

Education of Factory Children.

The Special Committee appointed by the Local Government in July 1913 for the purpose of examining the whole question of the education of factory children in Bombay, have, at last, submitted a report and the Government have expressed their views thereon. It is, by the way, difficult to see why small committees of this character should sit so long over their reports, letting the world forget their existence, and then suddenly springing their reports on the public at the most unexpected moment. However that may be, we note that the members of the Committee are decided in their views in regard to the main issue involved, four members including the Chairman, out of the eight, recommending that as an alternative to what they regarded as the only complete and satisfactory solution of the problem, namely, a scheme of free and compulsory education for all children, or, at any rate, for all children within certain areas, education should be compulsory for factory children only. The remaining members are strongly opposed to this recommendation, mainly on the ground, that to apply legislation in this matter specially to factory children, would involve an unfair and invidous discrimination. The Committee as a whole, however, are agreed in putting forth another alternative suggestion, to the effect that the half-timers' statutory six-hour period of work should be made compulsorily divisible into two periods of three hours each with a considerable interval of time between them, which interval might be utilised for the instruction of children. It is pointed out by the Committee that such an arrangement would put an end to a commonly prevalent abuse, namely, the practice on the part of half-timers working for six hours in one factory and then going to a different factory for a further spell of work. This last suggestion has commended itself to Government, who are reluctant to proceed with any proposal of a compulsory character. The Indian Factories Act will be amended in comformity with these suggestions.

Improved Facilities for Education.

As to the general question of the provision of the improved facilities for factory children, a majority of mill-owners would appear to hold the view that the drawing-up of a suitable and thoroughly practical elementary curriculum, is the first requisite for the success of the special factory schools that are already existing or may come into existence. This curriculum, it is suggested, should be confined to the three R's and should be drawn up to suit a half-day and not a whole-day school. It is also thought important that the regular inspection and examination of these schools should be undertaken by the Education Department and that the inspecting officer should confer freely with the mill managers as to the needs of the schools. The Government, however, point out that the immediate control of primary erducation in the city and the responsibility for its improvement and extension rest in the Schools Committee of the Municipality, and their co-operation is therefore invited in the solution of the problem.

The War and Settlement Operations.

The Government of Bengal is to be congratulated upon the very sympathetic reply it has given to the Landholders' and Peoples' Associations of East Bengal to the representations made by them in regard to the suspension of the Settlement operations during the continuance of the war. It cannot be denied that the Survey and Settlement operations, generally, are a source of annoyance and hardship to the agricultural classes t'roughout India, and particularly to the landholding and land-owing classes, and the Zemindars and landholders of East Bengal have, in no way, laid themselves open to the charge of exaggeration when they state that it is hardly possible for them to cope with the trouble and expenditure incidental to the Settlement operations during the continuance of the present crisis, which has considerably enhanced the cost of living all round. The introduction of the regular Survey and Settlement operations into any district means that the landholders of that area must be prepared to meet heavy expenditure, incidental thereto, and it was that that the Zemindars of Bengal emphasized when t'ey said in their petition that "they have to incur other expenses incidental to Settlement operations, which combined with those of the additional staff, make up a pretty large amount, which it is simply impossible for them to spend at such a critical stage." As a relief from the situation, the Zemindars' appeal to the Government of Bengal to suspend the introduction of the Settlement operations into any fresh areas till the termination of the war, the activities of the Department being confined only to such tracts as have already been operated upon, and also to withold for the time being, the realisation of the costs of the Settlement from the people concerned. These requests were readily acceded to by Lord Carmichael's Government. The principle involved is one of great importance, and particularly to the landholding and land-owning classes, and it is equally applicable to all provinces and districts where Settlement operations are in progress or are shortly to be introduced. A good deal has already been said and written about the hardships entailed by the Settlement operations in this Presidency, and we have no doubt that Lord Willingdon's Government will, on proper representations being made to it, extend the concession to this Presidency also on the analogy of what has been done in Bengal.

The Hyderabad City Police.

It is becoming increasingly evident that with the infusion of new blood the various departments of the State in the Nizam's Dominions are turning over a new leaf and making the wheels of administrative machinery move more regularly and less sluggishly then has been the time-honoured custom in this Indian State. We have had occasion ere this to note with satisfaction the improvement, slow though it is, that is making itself felt in the educational and judicial department of the State. We are now glad to find that another of the most important departments, the Police, is also gradually coming into line and may prove a credit to the State in the future. We have before us Mr. Hydari's review of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad cities and suburbs, for the year 1323 Fasli. It may be recalled that Mr. Hydari passed severe strictures on the Police administration of the city in the previous year. But, Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur, the new Commissioner, is able to report considerable improvement in the administration during the year under review. The number of cognizable offennces shows a slight increase, there being 1,799 as against 1,604 in the previous year and 1,099 in 1321 Fasli. This state of affairs, in the opinion of Mr. Hydari, might have been the result partly of the strained economic conditions of the period. But it is counter-balanced by the fact that there has been an appreciable decrease in offences against life and property, which were in number 132 and 902 respectively, as against 161 and 984 in the previous year. Out of the total of 1,7999 offences, 1,526 were traced, which with the cases pending at the end of the previous year, made a total of 1,574 cases sent up. 866 of these ended in convictions giving a percentage of nearly 70 of convictions to cases decided, which must be held to be highly satisfactory. On the other hand, though in the number of offences against persons there was a diminution, heinous offences such as murder, attempt at murder and culpable murder showed a slight rise. In this connection the Commissioner of Police makes a serious complaint against the trying magistrates, some of whose sentences are seriously inadequate. For instance, an accused, who, after relieving a little child of his ornaments, pushed him into a well, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment! Apparently the Police, too, did not think it necessary to appeal for an enhancement of the sentence. Again, some offenders against Motor Car Rules were fined four annas only. It is to be hoped, however, both the Police the magistracy will learn to take a more adequate measure of heinous offences.

Mr. Balfour and Engineering.

Canon Bickerstoth, vicar of Leeds, recalls the following incident in a letter to "The Times on the appointment of Mr. Balfour to the Admiralty:—

On a Sunday some thirteen years ago my neighbour those days the late John Penn, then M.P., for Lewisham, the head of the well-known engineering firm said to me:—Yesterday I was going to play golf with Arthur Balfour and went to pick him up in Downing-street on the way to the railway station. He threw down the book he was reading and excused himself for going to sign some letters before starting, and I had the curiosity to pick up the book. To my surprise it was on my own subject, marine engineering and I said to myself, "Well, I flatter myself that this is a subject on which at least I know more than my political chief." But as we travelled from London to the south coast, I was almost led to change my mind, as I was put through such a searching catechism of inquiries as to first principles and their application that I had to recollect all I know about engineering. I felt there was little I had learnt which that man did not know, and he would be in his right place at the head of the Admiralty.

It has long been known that among the Statesmen of the Empire Mr. Balfour is supreme in the close study he has made and his great knowledge of questions of Imperial defence. But few have suspected that he combined with this an intimate knowledge of such technical subjects as marine engineering.

The French and the Indians.

Under such headings as "Brotherhood in Arms," "British Conquest of French Hearts," "Honoured Guests," the special correspondent of "The Times" at British Headquarters in France retails the following incident, under date of June 12:—

The second instance is that of an Indian unit which was engaged in the fierce struggle at Festubert. The men returned on a raw, cold, wet day at 5 a.m., but the inhabitants were all up in readiness for them and had prepared huge tubs full of hot water in which they might wash and warm themselves. The Indians are the most prodigious favourites everywhere, and when, as you may do any day, you have seen a Sikh romping with three or four children you need not look further for the explanation.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The new Government school for sons of Indian noblemen at Hasting's House, Calcutta, opened to-day.

There are at present fourteen boarders and one day scholar but others are expected in a few days. Owing to the war it has not been possible to get two masters from England as originally intended and the staff now consists of an Acting Principal, Mr. W. F. Papworth B. A. (late of Bishop Cotton's School, Simla), four Indian assistant masters, a steward and a matron. The school is being run on the lines of English public schools so far as possible, but attention will be given to Indian subjects and the study of an Indian language will be compulsory.

BRITISH AIR HORNETS.

GREAT INCREASE IN PILOTS.

In the debate in the House of Commons on June 15, on the vote of credit for £230,000,000, moved by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Joynson-Hicks urged the need for more airmen and aeroplanes in defence against Zeppelin raids. "If we are to meet these Zeppelins it will not be by one aeroplane, but by what the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Mr. Churchill) has called a sworm of hornets." Then we wanted larger aeroplanes than we had had—It would be perfectly possible if this matter had been taken in hand to have a continuous attack every week one some German town, undefended seaports and the murder of defenceless citizens, would not be too particular which Germans own we dropped bombs on.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANELLES

MORE SEVERE FIGHTING

NOTABLE FRENCH ADVANCE.

GERMAN NAVAL LOSS IN BALTIC.

RUSSIA HOLDING HER OWN.

Hostile columns northward of Archi Baba and southward of Kilid Bahr in Gallipoli were seen to be preparing to counter-attack the positions captured. During the night a determined attack was made on the British left, which was repulsed with heavy losses. The French advanced and stormed a strong system of entrenchments and rounded up the previous gains, consolidating the captured positions.

It is officially announced from Petrograd that a Russian submarine in the Baltic fired two torpedoes and blew up on Friday a German battleship of the Deutschland type. It is also stated that a Russian destroyer rammed a German submarine which was attempting to approach the Russian warships.

Two battles are raging in the west, one north of Arras and the other in the Argonne. French artillery is doing excellent work and all the French positions have been maintained. The enemy's losses are reported to be very heavy.

A Petrograd message says fierce fighting occurred on July 2nd and 3rd between the rivers Vistula and Bug. The enemy's offensive on the Wyznica stream has been successfully stopped. The Russian rear-guards having held up the enemy's offensive on the Gnilalipa river, retired to Zolotaialpa.

Italian heavy guns continue to smash Molborghetto. The feature of the operations on Sunday on the entire front was the successful repulse of increasingly desperate Austrian counter-attacks.

Everything points to the determination of M. Venizelos to resume office and terminate the Teutonic propaganda, which is assuming great proportions.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

ANGRES.—In France, 8½ miles north of Arras.

ABLAIN.—In France, 8 miles north of Arras.

RADOM.—In Poland, 60 miles south of Warsaw.

DANZIG.—A great seaport of Prussia, on the left bank of the western branch of the Vistula.

ZAMOSC.—In Poland, 51 miles south of Lublin.

KRASNIK.—In Poland, 52 miles west-north west of Zamosz.

MALBORGHETTE.—In Austria, four miles north of the Italian frontier.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE DARDANELLES.

IMPORTANT FRENCH ADVANCE.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP BLOWN UP IN THE BALTIC.

FIGHTING IN THE DARDANELLES.

DETERMINED ATTACK BY TURKS.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 2.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports:—

On Tuesday afternoon hostile columns northward of Archi Baba and southward of Kilid Bahr were seen to be preparing to counter-attack the positions we had captured.

The enemy during the night time exploded two mine galleries and bombarded our trenches for two hours with heavy machine gun, rifle and some artillery fire.

Then after a lull another cannonade followed and a determined bayonet attack was made against the British left. The attack was repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

The Turks made a concerted attack along the coast on the Allies' right. H. M. destroyer Wolverine got her search-light and guns on the main body and caused heavy loss.

The enemy again attacked the left wing under heavy artillery fire and were finally checked forty yards from our parapets Bomb attacks and intermittent shelling continued, but there was no further general attack.

FRENCH CAPTURE STRONG SYSTEM OF TRENCHES.

The French at half past six in the morning advanced and had stormed by 7-20 a strong system of entrenchments called The Quadrilateral and had captured all of the portion of the enemy's line required to round up the gains made on Monday.

The enemy's losses were everywhere very considerable. The captured positions are being consolidated.

TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS.

ATHENS, July 4.

It is reported that the Turks are fortifying the old Ergent line near Tcherkesskeuy and also the second line behind Tchataldja.

GERMAN SUBMARINES OFF CONSTANTINOPLE.

ATHENS, July 4.

Advices from Constantinople report that three German submarines are now at the Golden Horn and that a British submarine has sunk another transport in the Sea of Marmora.

HOW GENERAL GOURAUD WAS WOUNDED.

PARIS, July 4.

General Gouraud was wounded by shell splinters while visiting a field-hospital. He is only forty-seven and is the youngest of the French divisional generals. He is also regarded as one of the greatest. The whole of his career has been spent in colonies.

LATER.

General Gouraud's life is not in danger though he will temporarily return to France.

TEUTONIC PROPAGANDA IN GREECE.

M. VENIZELOS'S DETERMINATION.

ATHENS, July 3.

Everything points to the determination of M. Venizelos to resume office and terminate the Teutonic propaganda which is assuming great proportions.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER AT SOFIA.

LONDON, July 5.

Mr. H. O'Bierne, Counsellor to the Embassy at Petrograd, has been appointed Minister at Sofia.

ENEMY'S CASUALTIES.

LAHORE, July 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Paris correspondent gives the following list of enemy casualties to the 25th April from a very sure source:—

Germans: killed 1,636,000; wounded 1,880,000; prisoners 490,000.

Austrians: killed 870,000; wounded 385,000; prisoners 810,000.

Turks: killed 110,000; wounded 140,000; prisoners 95,000.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP BLOWN UP.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, July 4.

It is officially announced that a submarine in the Baltic fired two torpedoes and blew up on July 2nd a battleship of the Deutschland type.

The German battleships of the Deutschland type displace 13,040 tons and have a speed of 19 knots. They carry four 11-in. guns, fourteen 6-7in. guns, 24 smaller light and machine guns and six submerged torpedo tubes.

BLOWING-UP OF THE DEUTSCHLAND.

GERMAN SUBMARINE RAMMED.

PETROGRAD, July 5.

The Deutschland was leading the German squadron at the entrance to Danzig harbour when she was blown up.

A Russian destroyer rammed a German submarine which was attempting to approach the Russian warships. The submarine was not seen again, while the damage to the destroyer was most insignificant.

NAVAL ACTION IN THE BALTIC.

A BALD GERMAN VERSION.

AMSTERDAM, July 3.

A bald German version of the action in the Baltic says:—A light squadron returning from scouting met Russian cruisers and tried to entice them after desultory fighting within the range of German reinforcements. The announcement confirms the loss of the Albatross.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE EAST.

ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE HELD UP.

PETROGRAD, July 5.

A communiqué says:—A Russian local attack in the direction of Radom captured the trenches of several Austrian battalions.

Fierce fighting occurred on July 2nd and 3rd between the rivers Vistula and Bug. The enemy's offensive on the Wyznica stream has been successfully stopped.

The enemy's attempts to advance in the direction of Zamose and Krasostave in the district where the river Volitza joins the Vieprz caused desperate fighting on the 2nd and 3rd. In this the enemy lost very heavily.

The Russian rear-guards, having held up the enemy's offensive on the Gnilalipa river, retired during the night of the 3rd to Zolotaialipa.

AUSTRIAN ADVANCE.

CHECK TO AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES

AMSTERDAM, July 4.

The check to the Austrian and German forces in Galicia is indicated in a Vienna communiqué both on the Bug and at Krasnik.

It had been officially claimed that Austrian and German forces had occupied Krasnik, but the latest communiqué says that fighting there is still proceeding.

SITUATION IN POLAND UNCHANGED.

PETROGRAD, July 4.

The enemy attempted a large number of attacks in Poland. The communiqué affirms that these were repulsed with success and that the situation is otherwise unchanged.

ACCIDENT TO GERMAN SUBMARINE.

SUCCESSFULLY RAISED.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.

The German submarine which sank at the mouth of the Ems is lying at a depth of thirty-five metres and attempts are being made to raise her. Ships for that purpose have left Wilhelmshaven.

Immediately after she sank divers ascertained that the crew was still alive but as salvage was impossible the men must now have perished.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.

The "Telegraaf" says that the German submarine U30 has been raised.

Only one of the crew was dead after thirty-six hours' submersion.

BATTLE OF ARRAS.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

FRENCH POSITION MAINTAINED IN ARGONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 4.

The storm centre in the battle of Arras is the sunken road from Angres to Ablain. The Germans last night again attacked there in close formation, but French artillery was ready and enveloped the enemy in a curtain of fire and caught them with machine guns. The communiqué says that the enemy losses were very heavy.

The battle raged in Argonne throughout the night. The actions consisted mostly of localised artillery and infantry fighting. All the French positions were maintained. The Germans were caught in curtains of fire and two of their attacks were broken on our entrenchments.

SHARP ARTILLERY ACTIONS

FIGHT WITH GRENADES AND TORPEDOES.

PARIS, July 4.

The communiqué says:—Sharp artillery actions have taken place in Belgium and north of Arras.

A mining conflict continued on the right bank of the Aisne. Fights with grenades and torpedoes, but no infantry actions occurred in Argonne.

There has been cannonading on the Heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

LANCE-CORPORAL'S CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY.

AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 4.

Lance-Corporal Keyworth, 24th London Regiment (The Queen's), has been awarded the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery at Givenchy.

During a fierce bombing encounter Keyworth stood fully exposed for two hours on the enemy's parapet and threw one hundred and fifty bombs among the Germans only a few yards away.

IMPENDING GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

PREPARATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent says the Germans intend to resume the offensive in the west shortly on a gigantic scale and to repeat the tactics employed against the Russians.

Large movements of troops from east to west have begun, guns being concentrated at various points. Enormous quantities of ammunition have been stored at Lille and other places behind the firing line.

TWO MORE VESSELS SUBMARINED.

BOMBAY COAL STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 4.

The crews have been landed at Plymouth of the steamers Renfrew in ballast, and the Larchmore for Bombay laden with coal, sunk by a submarine yesterday morning.

Both vessels made gallant attempts to escape, and were peppered with shells before they stopped.

The Larchmore's engine-room was wrecked and a donkey-man killed. Another man was wounded.

REQUIREMENTS OF NAVAL SERVICE.

NAVAL INVENTIONS BOARD FORMED

LONDON, July 4.

A Naval Inventions Board is being formed to assist the Admiralty in relation to the requirements of the Naval Service. Lord Fisher has been appointed Chairman.

OCCUPATION OF OTAVI.

POSSESSION OF SURROUNDING TERRITORY ENSURED.

PRETORIA, July 4.

The occupation of Otavi, where there is an abundant water supply, practically ensures the possession of the whole of the surrounding country.

A LUCKY FIND.

CARGO OF MUNITIONS.

WHERE WAS SHE BOUND FOR?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, July 5.

It is announced that the cargo of the German liner Bayern, which was interned at Naples at the outbreak of the war, has been found to consist of half a million revolvers, a hundred thousand rifles, two hundred thousand cases of ammunition, two hangars with four biplanes fitted with wireless apparatus and maxims, a thousand aeroplane bombs, fourteen field-guns, hundreds of tons of cement and two complete wireless stations. Important military documents were found hidden in the hold.

SMASHING OF MALBORGHETTO

ITALIAN HEAVY GUNS' GOOD WORK

ROME, July 5.

The feature of the operations on the entire front was the successful repulse of increasingly desperate Austrian counter attacks.

Italian heavy guns continue to smash Malborghetto.

They did especial damage yesterday to Fort Hensel.

The Austrian counter-attacks were supported by fierce artillery preparation.

A communiqué declares that this was particularly intense in the Carnia region and was accompanied by machine gun fire.

Then the Austrian infantry endeavoured to retake the positions we had captured.

The counter-attacks were completely defeated with heavy loss.

The Italians also took five hundred prisoners, two guns, large quantities of rifles and ammunition and machine gun material.

The Italians, throughout, after repulsing counter-attacks gained some ground.

Prisoners say that the losses from Italian guns recently have been very heavy.

THE NEW YORK OUTRAGE

BRITISH AMBASSADOR PRESENT.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

Among those at breakfast with Mr. Morgan was Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, who witnessed the shooting.

LONDON, July 4.

The condition of Mr. J. P. Morgan is favourable.

MR. MORGAN'S ASSAILANT.

SUSPICIOUS PAST.

CHICAGO, July 5.

Newspapers state that the real name of Frank Holt, the assailant of Mr. Morgan, in Erich Muenter.

He was born in Germany, from which he disappeared after his wife's suspicious death and remarried.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

LONDON, July 4.

H. H. the Aga Khan had the honour of lunching with their Majesties the King and Queen yesterday.

THE VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

SITUATION IN THE EAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 5.

The Viceroy's war message, dated 3rd July, states:—

The upward drive of the Austro-Germans from Galicia into south-east Poland continues. A Russian communiqué says that between the Vieperz and the Bug the enemy continues to progress northwards and north-east. In the region north of Zamerz there were stubborn rearguard actions on 1st July, and in the direction of Lublin the enemy is in contact with the Russians along the rivers Wyznica and Per. A German communiqué says that General Mackensen pushing back the Russians from Zamosz captured Krasnik further west and reached the Russian position stretching from the river Turobin to Jozefow on the Vistula. West of the Vistula the Austro-Germans have been attacking the Russian westward from Jozefow to Sienne. Of eastern Galicia a Russian communiqué says that on the Bug-Gnilalipa line the enemy delivered attacks on the 30th June, and 1st July, and south of Rohatyn important enemy forces established themselves on the left bank of the Gnilalipa. A German communiqué says the Russians were forced to retreat along the eastern front from Marinapol to the north of Firlejow on the Gnilalipa. No change on the Dniester and in north Poland, and in the Baltic province the Russians have repulsed a local attack.

FROM THE TURKS' SIDE

A VIEW OF THE ALLIES' ATTACKS.

THE SHIPS AND THE TRENCHES.

The "Manchester Guardian", correspondent at Ilium writing on May 26 says:—

From the site of ancient Troy I watch the bombardment of Seddul Bahr. Across the Hellespont a high, straggling yellow cliff thrusts its shoulders up from the blue sea. The white angles of canvas that glisten in the sunlight mark the British encampment. It lies in a ravine surrounded by sharp-edged crags and jagged hillocks, beyond which the land slopes quickly upwards. Half-way up this rise is an irregular thin line of red earth stretching from sea to sea. This red band binds the corner of Thrace to England. Further north runs another red line parallel with the first. Here are the Turkish trenches. Behind them, deep hidden in a grove, is the Turkish camp.

At daylight this morning I left Chanak. From Chanak the route follows the coast. Looking across the Straits you see that the character of the country changes suddenly here. Abrupt crags rise out of the water, and beyond these the terrain breaks into a series of irregular ridges. It is a country full of first-rate defensive positions that need but a night's spade-work to make them almost impregnable. Under German guidance the Turks have occupied all the dominant heights. From these they pour fire down on the Allies.

A TURKISH TRAINING CAMP.

I ride to the top of Dardanos Hill for a possible view. Past Dardanos the land falls back into a small bay where the ill-fated A 15 lies stranded. The grey line of her bow and her conning tower with a cruel hole through it are all that now shows above the water. The little grey hulk stands as a monument to modern bravery, for it was brave indeed to dare the many forts in such a frail craft.

Down from the hill our road leads past the Turkish training camp. It is pitched on the banks of the Simois in a country as pretty as an English park. The tents are covered with branches from the oak and plane trees that cluster at the river side. This is my first view of the Turkish troops in mass. They are a grim, impressive lot. The khaki uniforms are worn with pride, and a curious Turkish helmet, a sort of cap, the shape you would make for a child out of a folded newspaper covers the head at a jaunty angle. The Turkish troops are drafted from the training camp straight to the trenches.

THE BUSY BRITISH.

The plain of Troy is spotted with shell-holes, and where stood the strong-built walls now runs a line of trench. From where Argive Helen sat and watched the brass-clad Greeks land from their beaked ships we gaze across the Hellespont to the newest picture of war. Spotting the blue seas are a dozen ships. A two-funnelled grey-black battleship with spreading fighting-tops is the master vessel. Each ship is in a fever of activity. Line after line of ships' boats pass and repass between the group of vessels and the beach at the base of the cliff. Cranes swing outward and inward dragging up from the murky holds all the impedimenta of war. Khaki-clad soldiers crowd the rails of the transports or troops down the ladders to the waiting boats. Launches dart hither and thither from ship-side to shore, bustling the towns and bullying the transports. Apart from this turmoil lies a white ship with a dark green band painted on her hull. She flies the French flag astern with the Red Cross at her foremast. Circling around all are watchful destroyers, long flat craft with three rakish funnels. These are the guardians from the destruction that lurks beneath the waters. To complete the picture a seaplane circles over the busy ships.

The road winds in and out of the ridges leading to the trenches that cut off the peninsula point. I estimate this to be three miles on from Seddul Bahr. Yet it is the most vital section of the peninsula—the very key to the Dardanelles. Seddul Bahr can be made a Gibraltar. New hordes march out from Krithia every day determined to sweep the thin khaki line off the cliffs into the sea. But great cones of steel come hurtling through the sky, driving the Turks to cover. This rain of iron fragments while the light lasts goes on without pause. The smoke from the exploding shells makes a haze above the yellow earth where the trenches zig-zag.

SHELLING KRITHIA.

Up and down the Aegean the battleships steam, sending salvo after salvo from their turrets. Howitzer batteries hidden along the shore reply, splashing the smooth sea with high fountains. All these seem to fall short of the ships. The work of the warships is fascinating. They look like prehistoric monsters. Their grey-black sides and fighting tops tower out of the waves. A canopy of smoke enfolds them as they steam up and down, firing fast as they go. Six vessels are at work now smothering Krithia. The heights of the peninsula steam like sulphur springs. The swelling chorus of the cannon deepense into one continuous bass note. While the shells are flying the towns are ferried without a pause from ship to shore. Group after group of khaki figures is swallowed up in the ravines. A howitzer hidden among the hills fires sporadically on the boats. But the Turkish shells fall wide.

The scene is the same until sundown. Then a pregnant silence holds the world. With the coming darkness I turn from Troy.

MISS VIOLET ASQUITH'S BETROTHAL

LONDON, July 4.

Mr. Asquith's daughter Violet is engaged to her father's Secretary Mr. Maurice Bonham-Carter.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL POSITION.

The annual general meeting of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the Killick Buildings, Home Street, Bombay.

Mr. J. P. Chrystal presided.

The report of the Association for the year 1914-1915, said:—

The number of nurses on the hospital staff during the year averaged 50, consisting of 10 Sisters, one of whom acts in rotation as night superintendent, 16 senior nurses, 16 junior nurses and 8 probationers. During the year 32 probationers have been enrolled, and of these 12 have remained in the service of the Association. The average number of nurses on the private nursing staff during the period was 15. They attended 264 cases, of which 27 were small-pox, and other infectious diseases.

The Committee would like to express their satisfaction at the efficiency of the work done by the hospital and the private nursing staffs during the year. They also desire to record their appreciation of the services rendered by Miss Mill, the Lady Superintendent, and Miss Dietz, the Assistant Lady Superintendent, who continue to show the utmost devotion to the welfare and progress of the institution. Miss Dietz is at present on six months' leave at home, and she has agreed to renew her agreement with the Association for a period of five years on her return. Her place is now temporarily filled by one of the Ward Sisters of the hospital.

Mr. J. P. Chrystal, in moving the adoption of the report and the statement of accounts said:—

For the first time since the birth of the Association in 1902, its accounts show a loss on the year's working. This result is principally due to the increaced cost of living during the last two years. The effect of this increase was not so apparent in the last statement of accounts presented by the committee, because during the period to which they related the private nursing staff had experienced a record year and had earned Rs. 6,000, more than the average for the preceding few years. The earnings of the staff fell to their level again last year, while the cost of maintenance was in no way correspondingly reduced.

While pointing out that the private nursing staff is self-supporting, I would like it to be remembered, that it is due to this staff's surplus earnings in the past that the Association's present financial position is so satisfactory, I wish this fact to be fully recognised as I feel it is not generally known or understood that the income from the subscriptions and contributions from public bodies is not usually sufficient to meet the moiety of the cost of nursing the hospital wards which this Association under its constitution must provide.

It is very gratifying to notice that in spite of the other numerous and important calls on public charity by funds associated with the war, the European community of the Presidency have seen to it that their contributions to the nursing requirements of St. George's Hospital have in no way suffered from the generosity in other directions.

The subscriptions collected for the year under notice amount to Rs. 15,944 against Rs. 15,870 for the year before, but in view of the unavoidable increase in expenditure to which I have alluded above, it is hoped that the European public will endeavour to augment their contributions in the future as your Committee have hardly the same confidence of realising a corresponding increase in revenue from the Private Nursing staff to meet the increased cost of living.

PROVIDENT FUND.

A feature of the year has been the transference of the Provident Fund and its investments to the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, which has assumed all responsibilities towards our subscribers. This transfer was obligatory on the part of our Association, but it has its advantages, inasmuch as that the difference between the interest received on the investments and that paid on subscriber's balances at 5 per cent. will now be borne by the B. P. N. A. As many of the nurses in the employment of the Association wished to volunteer for service with the troops, the Committee permitted as many as could be spared to do so. At present five nurses are serving at Alexandria, four are engaged on the hospital ship Madras, and one as Nurse Superintendent of the hospital ship Loyalty.

I am glad to record a steady improvement in the malarial conditions surrounding the hospital. A recent statement of the Surgeon Superintendent shows that sickness from malaria was very much less than before, which indicate the value of recent measures taken to suppress it by the Municipality and the Hospital authorities.

THE NURSING HOME.

The Nursing Home which was started at the instance of Government has been open for sometime at St. George's Hospital and is available for any patient who desires to make use of its benefits. Two private wards have so far been provided. They are specially furnished and have special nursing arrangements. The charge for each patient occupying a ward is Rs. 15 per day. The general control and supervision of the Nursing Home is naturally vested in the authorities of the Hospital but a patient using the Home can be attended by the Surgeon Superintendent or by his own medical attendant if he so desires. As in nursing homes elsewhere such medical attendance and all medicines etc., supplied form an extra charge.

Before concluding, I should like to express the Committee's appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. D. W. Wilson. The office of the Honorary Secretary to this Assocation is no sinecure and the time spared and the trouble taken by Mr. Wilson in its interests deserves the best thanks of us all.

The Venerable Archdeacon Barham, seconded the adoption of the report which war carried.

The following gentlemen were then elected members of the Managing Committee for the year 1915-16:—

Messrs. G. F. D. Tennant, W. A. Haig-Brown, A. D. Traylen, A. H. Froom, D. W. Wilson and Revd. Gordon Fx.-officio members of the Committee being Lt.-Col. Jackson, Captain Harkness and Mr. R. W. Harter. The Government nominees of the Committee are the Hon. Sir F. L. Sprott, Mr. J. P. Chrystal, and the Ven. Archdeacon Barham.

The Committee recorded a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee and the Chairman, before terminating the business of the evening.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

VISIT TO MARWARI COMMUNITY.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and Captain Lucas, A.-D.-C., paid a visit yesterday to the Marwari community of Bombay. Hundreds of Marwaris had assembled on the premises of the firms of Messrs. Tilakchand Hickmichand and Co., and Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat at the corner of Sheikh Memon Street, Marwari Bazar, where their Excellencies were on arrival received by Messrs. Harkisandas Rambhagat Omraosing of Mamraj Rambhagat and Co., Tarachand Ghanshyandas, Harnandrai Ramnarayen, Gulabrai Kedarmal, Rai Bahadur Banshilal Abrichand, Rai Bahadur Saroopchandji Hukmichandji, Valabnarayen Dani, Rameshwarlal Bidlea, Rai Bahadur Omkarji Kasturchand and others. Besides these there were a large number of representative Marwaris present, including, Messrs. Sadasukh Gambhirchand, Tilokchand Kalanmal, Jamnalaji of Vardha, Juvarmalji Mulchand and many others. The Marwari community was overjoyed at the kind condescension shown by their Excellencies in visiting them and they expressed to their Excellencies their deep gratitude for their kind sympathy. Their Excellencies spent more than half an hour talking to a large number of leading Marwari gentlemen, and left amid loud cheers by the large crowds. Before leaving their Excellencies were garlanded by Mr. Harkisendas Rambhagat.

LADY WILLINGDON'S VISIT TO HOSPITALS

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon accompanied by Capt. Rigby and Dr. Turner visited the Maternity Home, the Maratha Plague Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road yesterday.

At the Maternity Home at Bellasis Road, Byculla, she was welcomed by Miss Mary Browne, the Lady Superintendent, who showed her round the building. The Home consists of 12 beds, of which 11 are now occupied. The Home was opened in February last, and 76 women altogether have so far availed themselves of the advantages offered. Her Excellency expressed her great pleasure at what she saw. Before departing her Excellency presented a sum of money for sweets to be distributed among the patients.

At the Maratha Plague Hospital Dr. Choksy met her Excellency and explained the history of the Hospital and the work it had done and her Excellency spoke to the patients and expressed her pleasure at the appearance of the wards and staff and garden and nurses' quarters and congratulated Dr. Choksy and the nurses on the arrangements. It was explained that Mrs. Barr, the senior nurse, had been at the Hospital since plague began 19 years ago. Her Excellency left presented a sum of money for fruits and sweets to be distributed among patients in the Hospital.

At the Arthur Road Hospital Dr. Choksy showed her Excellency some of the wards which her Excellency was pleased to say were very well kept and congratulated the nurses and staff, to whom her Excellency talked for some time, on the result of their arduous duties. Dr. Choksy explained to her Excellency that over 34,000 cases of infectious diseases had been treated at the Arthur Road Hospital since 1898.

Her Excellency kindly left a contribution of sweets and fruits for the few patients in the Hospital.

"DEGRADATION OF WORDS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the list of some new words added to our English vocabulary during the present great war may be mentioned the word "German" or "Germanic" in its contemtible sense. It is a theory universally accepted that words, like nations, have a distinct history of their own. A student of Philology would disclose to us that the word "crafty" which originally meant "knowing and skilled," has now obtained a bad significance from the fact that people missued their skill in practising deception upon their fellow-creatures. Every schoolboy is well aware that the word "villain" deprived of its native meaning is now used for a scoundrel. Reasoning upon these lines, would it sound illogical, to conclude that words lose their primary meanings as men morally deteriorate?

Our unworthy antagonists, viz., the Germans, in their desperate struggle to hold out against infinitely superior strength, moral as well as physical, have, deaf to the small voice of conscience, resorted to sacrificing every principle of humanity and decency. Their atrocious deeds have not only demeaned them in the eyes of the world at large but reduced them to the level of the lower creation. Newspapers from various quarters reveal to us unheard of cruelties as perpetrated by inhuman wretches. Breathes there then a soul that condemns not the nefarious conduct of the Germans?

This war—this horrible war may be brought to a close, the British arms bearing away the palm ultimately; peace may be restored everywhere; but the cruel and wanton acts as committed by the enemy will ever form a dark chapter in the annals of the great European conflict of the eventful year 1914. Posterity will perhaps aptly use the term "German" or "Germanic" as a synonym for everything that savours of "atrocity."—Yours, etc.,

Mahim, 4th July, 1915.

A. G. K.

MR. VICTOR BAYLEY.

Reproduced from The "Statesman."

Superintendent of Munitions in India.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 2.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Capt. E. R. English, Shropshires.
Lieut. I. Davis, Sherwoods.
Lieut. N. W. Hughes, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. W. H. W. Smith, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. I. Craig, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. V. Higginson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. O. H. Keeling, Engineers.

NOW WOUNDED NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut. N. G. Craven, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. B. G. D. Jones, Welsh Regiment.

NOW NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut. H. Pickard, Cheshires.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Pritchard, Medicals.
Major R. D. Waterhouse, Lancashires Fusiliers.
Capt. W. Bruce, East Yorkshires.
Capt. F. M. Livingston-James, East Lancashires.
Capt. G. R. Newton, Manchesters.
Lieut. C. E. Beadle, West Surreys.
Lieut. T. C. Parkinson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. Pierce, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Speakman, Lancashire Fusiliers.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. H. N. Ormersby, Scottish Rifles.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. J. Scott, Manchesters.

LONDON, July 2.

KILLED.

Lieut. P. M. Kerwood, Worcesters.
Lieut. B. Macartney, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. C. Lord, South Staffordshires.

DIED.

Capt. R. Gallagher, Motor Machine Gun Service.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION,—WOUNDED NOT KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. W. E. Dickson, Seaforths.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. C. Sartoris, Leicesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. F. Robertson, Worcesters.

LONDON, July 3.

KILLED.

Capt. A. Harman, King's Royal Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. W. James, Durhams.
Lieut. C. Green, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. G. Burnell, Liverpool Scottish.

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Second-Lieut. C. Coles, East Lancs.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Lieut. J. Freer, East Lancs.

LONDON, July 3.

WOUNDED.

Major C. Barnett, Cornwalls.
Capt. J. Low, Gordons, R. Sindall, Cambridgeshires.
Capt. J. Walter, Leicesters.
Lieut. J. Knight-Adkin, Gloucesters.
Lieut. G. O. Smyth, Artillery.
Lieut. H. Pearse, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. A. F. Hill, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. W. P. MacLaughlin, Artillery.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Second-Lieut. J. Hayes, South Wales Borderers.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Capt. J. Dick, Munsters.
Lieut. Honourable A. Douglas-Pennant, Coldstreams.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Major R. Williams, Artillery.
Lieut W. Sellers, Yorkshires Light Infantry.

NOW NOT MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut C. Anderson, East Lancashires.

LONDON, July 3.

KILLED.

Brigadier-General W. Scott-Moncrieff, Berkshires.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Hill, Berkshires.

LONDON, July 4.

KILLED.

Major H. Chapman, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. C. Burnley-Campbell, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. F. F. Hunt, London Regiment.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 5.

The following are names of officers mentioned in the 158th list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Capt. A. C. St. G. Gore, 2 9th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieut. A. A. E. Filoge, 4th Liverpools.
2nd-Lieut. F. Powell (80th Unattached List Indian Army), 4th Liverpools.

The following names appear in the 23rd casualty list from the Mediterranean:—

KILLED.

Jemadar Khuda Baksh, 26th Mountain Battery.
Lieut. C. S. C. Irvine, 69th Punjabis.
Major D. M. Govan, 1-5th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Capt. R. S. Engledue, 68th Punjabis.
Capt. F. R. Abbott, 1-6th Gurkhas.
Staff-Sergeant T. Moran, Indian Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Col. F. G. H. Sutton, 2-10th Gurkhas.
Capt. B. G. D. Clarke, 2-10th Gurkhas.
Capt. J. L. Higgin, 2-10th Gurkhas.
Lieut. W. P. Moran, 2-10th Gurkhas.
Lieut. R. Gilpin, 63rd. Field Battery has died of wounds in the Persian Gulf.
Jemadar Yezdil, 56th Vaughan's Rifles, is reported wounded in France.

CRAZE FOR ADVENTURE.

BOY'S REMARKABLE EXPLOITS.

The boy Andrew Alfred Bristow Collyer, who twice vanished from Beccles College and had a remarkable week's adventures in Norfolk, where, it is alleged, he stole more than one bicycle and made his way to Yarmouth by stealing a boat at Norwich and going down the river, is again at large, says the "Daily Mail." At the beginning of June the Yarmouth magistrates remanded him to a home of detention. On June 15 the Bench were informed that Collyer, who had given his age as fourteen, escaped on Monday by forcing a window, and the police have not been able to trace him since.

Collyers' aunt, from Canterbury, told the court that the boy left school at Bury because he was given an imposition, and walked sixteen miles to Dovercourt. He was forgiven, but when he was given another imposition he travelled to Scotland and was away eight days, visiting Stirling, Edinburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. Ultimately he was found at Belfast. He had drawn money from his saving bank account and stayed at hotels. He had been an "awfully good boy," but he read books of adventure and expected he was going to have adventures.

The aunt hopes to send the boy to sea for two years to cure his roving instincts, so that he may return to some public school.

Lieut. H. Leonard, 5th, Mountain Battery died at Peshawar from heat stroke.

Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda has shot a solitary bull bison 32½ spread in the Anamalais, Kollengode Forest.

CO-OPERATION IN GWALIOR.

FIRST SOCIETY REGISTERED.

(From a Correspondent.)

Gawlior, the Chief Indian State in Central India, has been making rapid progress in every direction under the wise and sympathetic administration of H. H. the Maharaja Scindia. The Maharaja is a great believer in the co-operative movement, and recognising its potentialities in the industrial revival of his country has recently taken steps to introduce it in his State. A competent staff has been appointed to organise and control the whole movement.

Mr. P. V. Ramunni, the newly appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies, arrived in Gwalior on the 14th June last and after taking the necessary instructions from the Maharaja Saheb, seems to have entered on a vigorous and active propaganda work. It speaks well of his zeal and enthusiasm and organising capacity that within such a short period he was able to start and register a society known as the "Lashkar Industrial Co-operative Society' with a capital of Rs. 25,000 divided to 2,500 shares of Rs. 10 each to be paid in instalments of annas eight per month. In connection with the registration of this Society, a preliminary meeting was convened at Lashkar (Gwalior) on the 28th June last which was attended by some of the leading co-operators and many artisans and members of the industrial classes. The Registrar in the course of a long speech referred to the orders of his Highness, his keen interest in the movement and the following words of his Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor: "If the system of Co-operation can be introduced and utilised to the full, I foresee a great and glorious future for the agricultural interests of this country." Recognising its advantage his Highness has now introduced it in the State offering every help to make it a success and as loyal and devoted subjects of the Maharaja, as they all are, it was their duty to co-operate with his Highness whose aim and policy, as they all know well has always been to ameloriate the condition of his people.

He said that a co-operative society was a collection of persons requiring credit who combined in order to obtain that credit on more favourable terms and then explained to the audience the various types of societies. At the outset the Registrar said he would not introduce the German (Raiffeisen) tpye in the State, because it was hollow and unworkable. The second type which may be called after its founder Luzzatti was one in which each member took up at least one share to be paid by instalments. This type of Society distributes profits as soon as a share is fully paid up and all service is paid for in order that its efficiency may be secured. The Registrar recommended this type as the most suitable for the State and on this basis he has registered the Lashkar Industrial Co-operative Society.

In conclusion the Registrar said: "Of all the movements introduced in the State by the active benevolence of the Maharaja, none is more capable of improving the condition of the masses than the Co-operative Movement. The hope of the country lies in it, in large numbers of people working together in associations for common good all actuated by one principle "all for each and each for all." It is in every way a benevolent movement. It contains the solution of poverty problem, a problem that baffled the administrators in British India. It can make people thrifty, hardworking and self-reliant. It can improve their agriculture, sanitation and education. It can make village life healthier in all its relations. It can beneficially be applied to the improvement of various crafts and industries. The aim of co-operation is self-help, the development of individuality and its object is to promote the common good of all, not the particular prosperity of a few."

For the benefit of those unacquainted with the English language, the speech of the Registrar was rendered into Hindi by Mr. R. C. Gupta, the Editor of the "Jayaji Pratap." Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting and about one hundred shares were purchased by the people on the spot besides other promises.

HENDERSON LINER CHINDWIN ASHORE.

MISHAP IN THE RED SEA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 3.

A telegraphic message has been received by the local agents of the Henderson Line of the S.S. Chindwin having gone ashore at Jebel Zuker Island in the Red Sea. All are safe and there is a good prospect for refloating her. The passengers were transferred to the steamer Ava. The S. S. Chindwin which left Liverpool on June 11, is presumed to have met with the mishap on June 28th or 29th.

A DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FOR KAIRA.

DELEGATES ELECTED TO POONA CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

NADIAD, July 5.

A District Association for Kaira with head-quarters at Nadiad was formed yesterday with a number of influential gentlemen as members. The object of the Association is to organize the public opinion of the district. An application has, at the same time, been made to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for affiliation under its rules. Mr. Gopaldas Desai of the well-known Desai family of this place was elected President, with Mr. Gokuldas Talati and four others as secretaries. In anticipation of the affiliation five gentlemen were elected as delegates to the coming Provincial Conference, which shortly meets at Poona.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

60 tenders were received at Thursday's sale of deferred and immediate telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London.

CALCUTTA BIGAMY CASE.

ACCUSED GETS TWO YEARS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The trial of Edward Sandeman Ellis, otherwise called Edward Bruce Ellis, who is charged with bigamy under circumstances already wired, was resumed at the High Court sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Chitty and a common jury.

The complainant Miss Higgins, in her cross examination said she had not the slightest feeling of any sort for Ellis as she was engaged at the time to another. She, however, admitted having written two love letters to Ellis.

In reply to Mr. Justice Chitty she said she wrote those letters to satisfy Ellis. Those letters were written before she was taken to French Chandernagore. She did not complain to any one while in the railway carriage or at Chandernagore.

COMPLAINANT SWOONS.

During cross-examination she swooned and had to be removed from the court room. Her cross-examination will be resumed on Monday. Mrs. Ellis, wife of the accused said that on 11th March she told Mrs. Lynch and Miss Higgins that she was the wife of the accused. Several other witnesses were examined after which the court rose.

CALCUTTA July 5.

Miss Higgins was further cross-examined to-day. She said the accused Ellis threatened her with a razor if she exposed him. She told Ellis that if his wife did not take steps he would take steps to clear her blame. As long as she was in his presence he had some power over her. There were constant quarrels at the hotel about money. He said the detectives were after him and he wanted money to keep them quiet. He took from her five hundred rupees, rings, and earrings. After this Mrs. Lynch, mother of the girl, Mr. Lunch, her step-father, and the marriage registrar were examined.

The jury returned an unaimous verdict of guilty on both charges.

His Lordship addressing the accused said:—"You have been convicted by the unanimous verdict of the juty of the offences of bigamy and of having concealed from the person with whom the subsequent marriage was contracted the fact of your former marriage. I take into consideration the fact that you did not use the ceremony of marriage as an inducement to Miss Higgins to yield to your advances. I believe that she went to Chandernagore with you willingly but on the other hand as you concealed from her the fact that you were a married man she had good reasons to suppose that you would remedy the wrong you were doing her by honorably marrying her. The offence is therefore not so serious as it might have been if you had done it in order to obtain her consent. But it is a serious offence and must be punished with a severe punishment." The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Official and Personal

It is understood that the Provincial Congress Committees have recommended the Hon. Sir S. P. Sinha for the Presidentship of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress at Bombay and that Sir S. P. Sinha has expressed his decision to abide by the unanimous wishes of his friends.

We understand that Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who is vacating the Chief Justiceship of Bengal in the autumn, will receive a pension of £1,800 per annum. The Secretary of State has already given his sanction. The rule under which the retiring Chief Justice gets his pension provides that a Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as a Judge of a High Court, of which period at least five years and nine months shall have been as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

Sir Harcourt Butler will return from leave in the first week of September and resume his appointment as Education Member. He will relieve Sir Harvey Adamson at Rangoon early in October.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary announces that Sir Robert Carlyle has resigned his office as Member of Council from yesterday and that the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill succeeds him. The Hon. Mr. Ludovic Porter is also gazetted to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of Council during the absence of Sir Harcourt Butler.

Mr. M. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation who is proceeding Home on medical advice will sail from Bombay on the 12th instant. He will be back in time for the cold weather inspection.

Mr. Hogg, Postmaster-General, United Provinces, is about to retire from the service.

Colonel C. J. Bamber, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, is retiring from service on the 12th July on attaining the age of 60. He has, it is understood, offered his services at the front. Presumably he will be succeeded by Colonel H. Hendley, Deputy Director, I.M.S.

Dewan Bahadur Rajagopala Chariar, Secretary to the Government of Madras, Judicial Department, will proceed on furlough about the middle of this month and it is likely that Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., Collector of Madras, will act for him.

It is stated that Colonel Stockley on the staff of the Quetta Cadet College will be the Commandant of the new Cadet College at Wellington.

The death took place of Mr. A. H. Francis, Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, at Lahore on Sunday afternoon from uremia. The funeral took place at Lahore cemetry on Monday morning.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIXTEEN CASES ON BOARD.

The Third Criminal Sessions of the current year commenced its sittings on Monday morning at 10-30 a.m., Mr. Justice Davar, presiding.

There are as many as 16 cases for trial during the present Sessions. The principal cases are those in which the accused are charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust, attempt to rape and falsification of accounts.

All the accused except one pleaded not guilty and claimed a trial. Sukaram Vivind, one of the three accused who are jointly charged with house breaking by day, theft in a building and abetment thereof pleaded guilty.

APPLICATIONS FOR TRIAL BY SPECIAL JURY REFUSED.

After the charges were read over to the accused Mr. W. L. Weldon submitted to his Lordship that he appeared for the prosecution in Emperor vs. Henry Edward Staunton, and applied that the trial of the accused should be by special jury. He said that the matter was of very great importance and it was essential that a case of this character should be tried by special jury which will be composed of people of wider experience, than those forming the common jury.

Mr. Binning (for the accused) said that he did not see why his Lordship and common jury could not decide this case.

His Lordship said that he did not see why there should be a special jury in this case. The accused could be tried by a common jury. He did not see there was any reason of differentiating this case from the others. His Lordship refused the application.

There was much laughter in Court when immediately after, Mr. Binning on behalf of the prosecution in Emperor v. Ruttonji C. Wadia, made a similar application for trial by special jury. His Lordship refused the application.

OLD OFFENDERS SENTENCED.

EMPEROR v. RAJARAM LAXMAN.

The accused in this case was charged with having committed theft on the 19th April, at Chira Bazar, of a handkerchief containing Rs. 4-10-9 and a key, from the person of one Louis Fernandez, a butler by profession.

Mr. D. A. Ghasvala appeared to prosecute.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and in view of the previous convictions the accused had, his Lordship sentenced him to 6 years' rigorous imprisonment.

EMPEROR v. RAMCHANDRA BALAJI.

The accused in this case was charged with having committed the offence of housebreaking by day with intent to commit theft from the house of a Parsi gentleman, residing on Lamington Road. Mr. D. A. Ghasvala appeared to prosecute.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused. In view of a series of convictions (viz., 12) the accused had, his Lordship sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

EMPEROR v. MOHIDIN ALATSHA.

The accused was charged with having committed theft of a purse belonging to Tukaram Madhu a cultivator. Tukaram Madhu was purchasing a ticket at Carnac Bunder when the accused snatched his purse from him. He was arrested and given in charge of the police. Mr. D. A. Ghasvala appeared to prosecute.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and in view of the previous convictions the accused had, his Lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

EMPEROR v. DAWOOD MIACHAND AND ANR.

Two other old offenders, namely, Dawood Miachand and Venkatasami Ramaswaami, who were found by the jury to be guilty of housebreaking by night and theft in a building, viz., the Mission School at Parel on the 22nd June 1915, were sentenced to seven years' transportation and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

ALL THREE SENTENCED.

EMPEROR v. (1) RAGHOO BALOO; (2) SAKARAM GOVIND; (3) BHIVA DHARMA.

The three accused in this case stood charged with having committed the offences of housebreaking by day and theft in a building.

One Aminabai has a shop at De Lisle Road. On the night of 7th June she closed the shop. At midnight she heard some noise and went to inquire when she found that a bar of the window was broken and some coats were lying loose on the ground. She raised an alarm and outside in a gutter, a silk handkerchief belonging to her was found. She heard some one running away, and on inquiry she found the room of the first accused who was living in the neighbourhood open. The first accused was there pretending to be asleep. In the room of the first accused, a "sari" belonging to Aminabai was found. Many other things were also found in his room as well as in the room of the second accused.

Two or three large gimlets were found at the back of Aminabai's room. The second and third accused were found in the room of the first accused. The matter was reported to the police when the accused were arrested and a Panchnama was made.

Mr. D. A. Ghasvala appeared to prosecute.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against all the accused and in view of a series of convictions the accused had, his Lordship sentenced the first accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment; the second accused who had pleaded guilty to three years' rigorous imprisonment and the third accused to seven years' transportation.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE.

ACCUSED GETS TWO YEARS.

EMPEROR v. FRANK D'SILVA.

The accused in this case stood charged with attempt to commit rape on a girl named Shantibai Vishram aged eleven years.

Mr. Jehangir B. Patel appeared for the prosecution. The accused was not defended.

The facts as stated by counsel for the prosecution were as follows:—One Shahtibai with a boy named Baboo were looking at some animals at 12 o'clock on the 10th of June at the Victoria Gardens, when the accused came up to them and told them that if they would come and sweep his room he would give them an anna each. They accompanied him and on the way they were treated to tea and bhajias. The accused sent the boy to buy some sweets and took the girl to the room of one Mr. Cooper. There he tried to assault her. She screamed and he put his hand on her face to stop her screaming. The boy then came with the sweets and in his presence he again attempted to assault her. She screamed again. One Mrs. O'Brien came up and asked the accused to open the door. The accused hesitated. Ultimately he opened the door and tried to run away; but the police came upon the scene and arrested the accused.

Five witnesses gave evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

APPELLATE SIDE

COMPETENCY OF A COURT TO SET ASIDE A DECREE.

REFERENCE BY A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

(Before The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah.)

SATU KONDYA AND OTHERS v. KONDYA BHAWANI.

This was a reference submitted by Mr. D. T. Chanbal Subordinate Judge of Sinnar as there was no expressed ruling on the point.

The facts are briefly these:—

The two lands which are the subject matter in dispute form part of the Mharki Vatan of Patola village. The plaintiffs brought suit No. 538 of 1908 in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sinnar to recover possession of those lands. They alleged that they were in possession till 1900 and during their absence the defendants took possession. They further alleged that their mother Janaki was recognised by the Government as a Vatandar and heir of her father. She died in 1898, leaving plaintiffs as her heirs. The plaintiffs therefore had preferential title and their title had been ripened by adverse possession from 1886 to 1900. The suit was decided in plaintiffs' favour. On appeal the District Judge confirmed the decree. The plaintiffs then filed the Darkhast No. 438 of 1910 for execution of the decree and it was allowed and the plaintiffs were put in possession on June 23, 1910. The decree of the first appellate Court was confirmed by the High Court on September 5, 1911. At the request of the defendants the Collector issued a certificate under Sections 10 of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act to the Subordinate Judge's Court, at Sinnar. The Court was asked to set aside the decree and the order of possession. The defendants contended, (and the Collector's opinion also was) that the Subordinate Judge on receipt of the Collector's certificate had no option but to set aside the decree. According to them Section 10 of the Watan Act left no discretion whatever to the Subordinate Judge and if there is any defect in the certificate it is the High Court alone which can examine it in its Revisional Jurisdiction. The Subordinate Judge among others framed these two issues:—

Whether the certificate issued by the Collector is *ipso facto* binding on this Court and the Court is bound to cancel the decree in suit No. 538 of 1908 and the order of possession in execution thereof; or whether this Court must go behind the certificate and consider if it is valid and properly issued?

Whether this Court is competent to set aside the decree in suit No. 538 of 1908 and the order of possession in execution thereof in view of the fact that the decree was confirmed by the District Court and the High Court? The Subordinate Judge was of opinion that the questions were not free from doubt and submitted the two issues for such orders as the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges may be pleased to pass.

Their Lordships held that the Subordinate Judge's Court is not competent to set aside the decree. In view of this opinion the first question did not survive.

Mr. D. C. Virkar for the plaintiffs.

Mr. P. B. Shingne for the defendants.

GRIEVOUS HURT.

FIVE YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Heyward.)

MANJNATH SUBRAYA HEGDE v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Kanara who found the accused guilty of grievous hurt to one Krishnapa Timapa by striking him on the neck with a sickle at Hegdekotte and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts are briefly these:—

Krishnapa stated that on the day in question, after bathing, he went over to his neighbour Venkapa to obtain fire, and as he returned was accosted by the accused, who was standing near a bathing place and informed that the patel had come and was waiting for him on the front verandah. He hurriedly entered the house, when he was struck on the back of the neck. He screamed out, but in the meantime received a second blow. By this the facial nerve was severed producing paralysis of the face. The accused was arrested and put before the Sessions Judge.

The defence was driven to the suggestion that after the blow was struck, it occured to Krishnapa that in case of his death, he might secure to his children the reversion of the accused's share of the estate and that he therefore suppressed the name of his real assailent and named the accused.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence as the suggestion was unworthy of serious consideration.

Their Lordships refused to interfere with the judgment of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Mulgaonkar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

209-14—Jehangir G. & B. Ladkubai widow v. Navivapu, widow and anr, Madhavji K & Co, Partt Heard.

For Further directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

1223-14.—Vachha & Co, Messrs Lukhma Tulla & Co, a firm, v. Miya Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail Rustomji & G.

Long Causes.

152-13.—Tyabji D & Co. Bai Premabai, widow, v. Messrs Wilson & Co, Amin & Desai.

686-13.—Matu J & M, Krishnarao Bhaskerji Thele, v. Narayen Kashnath & ors, Sm. B & Co, Ragh N & Co.

1302-14—Purnanand and Co, Ghella Bharmal and anr v Mansey Virdhar, Ardesir H D and Co.

827-14.—Vachha & Co, Abdul Hussein Mahomedali v. Shaik Sarafalli Mamoji & others, Patell & Ezekiel.

740-14—Madh K and Ch. Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr v Badriprasad Tikaram and ors, Nanu H and Co, Bhimji and Co, Ard H D and Co, Daph F and D.

1071-14—Payne and Co, Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dana v Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M and H.

1288-14—Jehangir S M and H, Bai Bhicaiji and anr v Peroshaw Jiwanji Kerawalla, Mer K R B and Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and Mulla, Esmail Haji Varaya v. Sardarkhan Abbas Khan, Patell & Eze.

9-15.—Vachha & Co, Messrs Dana Fatta and Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1151-14.—Mulji and Tha. Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Ragh N & Co.

S C Ct 39-1717-15.—Charles Frederick Williamson v. The Bombay Co, Ld, Crawford B & Co.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Haji Hassain Haji Essa & Sone, a firm and ors, Soonderdas & Co.

42-15.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld, (in Liqn), v. The New Islam Mills, a firm, Smetham B & Co.

958-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla & Mulla.

Before The Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court, No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

902-13.—Jehangir S M & H, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd. v. Tripurari B Koutharia & anr.

519-14.—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Furdoonji Kharshedji Mody, a firm, v. Jehangir Maneckji Contractor.

657-14.—Payne & Co, The Indian & Peninsular Steam Nav. Co, Ltd., v. Kumar Shrivijaysingji, Bhai K & Gir.

1339-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. Sardar Kartar Singh, Daphtary F & D.

1439-14.—Little & Co, Makanji Jugjiwan v. Archibald William Campbell, Wadia G & Co.

1481-14.—Merwanji Kola & Co, Ardesir Edulji Dalal v. Karim Jaffer.

351-15.—Khambatta & Co, Kharshedbai, widow, v. Laxmidas Nagardas Shroff.

381-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Vardhman Jetse & Co, a firm, Sukhnaudhan Buldeodas.

427-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Haji Seedick Haji Sumar, & anr, v. Ahmed Abba.

496-15.—Little & Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd, v. Valji Hirji & anr.

522-15—Daphtary F & D, Messrs Sykes and Patkar, a firm, v. Rehmat Unissa Begam widow, & ors.

538-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Tulsiram Ramsaruk a firm, v. Jankidas Sarminal & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

572-15—Amin & Desai, Alladinbhai Haji, v. Allimahomed Abdulla & Co, a firm.

603-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Mahomedally Adamji Masalawalla, v. Mahomedally Tyabji Kaderbhoy, Tyabji D & Co.

609-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Adamji Abdulbhoy Masalawalla, v. Mahomedally Tyabji Kaderbhoy, Tyabji D & Co.

613-15.—Malvi H M & R. Hookamchand Saroopchand, v. Messrs Netanand Oomanand, a firm, Pocha & Co.

615-15.—Payne & Co, Fredoon Jehangir Banker, v. Abdullabhoy Datubhoy Hassain, Ardeshir H D & Co.

617-15.—Little & Co, Mistry Teppa Roopa, v. Mistry Manilal Nanji & anr.

631-15.—Vachha & Co, Savaksha Dinshaw Davar v. Tyabji Haji Ayub, Mulla & Mulla.

632-15.—Nanu H & Co, Motiram Eknath Vayakar, v. Bablibai alias Sitabai, widow, & anr.

636-15.—Payne & Co, Chunilal Jivandas v. Parmnandas Itchalal, Tyabji D & Co.

640-15.—Little & Co, Mahomed Haji Essack Elias, v. Abdul Rahmian bin Shaik, Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim & anr, Payne & Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

650-15.—Vachha & Co, Premchand Devichand & Co, a firm, v. Jafferally Fazulbhai Goolam Hussein Vazer.

865-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Canji Damji & Co, a firm, v. Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhimdiwalla, Merwanji Kola & Co.

Undefended New Long Causes.

421-15.—Payne & Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powwalla & anr, v. Jamsetji Dorabji Powwalla.

462-15.—Smetham B & Co. Aishabai, widow, v. Karsandas Karamsey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

1364-14—Jehangir M and S, V R Kelkar v Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri, Part heard.

Short Causes.

532-15 Dubash & Co, Ramgopal Madhawprasad, a firm, v. Bewaram Kahandas, a firm, Purnanand & Co.

533-15—Dubash and Co, Radhakison Ramchandra a firm v Jitmal Jasiram a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

Admiralty Suit.

1-15.—Crawford B & Co, Thos Wilson Sons & Co. Ld, v. Dada Miya Khandwani owner of S S Lawoe, Payne & Co.

For Settlement of Issues.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld, in Liqn, v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & D, W G & Co, Craig B & C, Ragh N & Co, Bh K & G, Sy D & Co, Little & Co, Malvi H M & R.

Long Causes.

1104-14.—Jehangir S M & H. Tatia Pandu Kangutkar v. Narayen Pandu Shivalkar & ors, Sab & G.

1006-14.—Jeh S M & H. Tookaram Mahadeo Narvenkar v. Bai Parwatibai, widow & ors, Manch & N, Hiralal & Co.

617-14.—Jam R & D, Hiralal Gordhandas v. Goolam Mohedin bin Abdool Razak Beg, and ors, Ard H D & Co, Madh K & C.

S C Ot 704-24997-14.—Chitnis M & K Saraswatibai, widow and anr, v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Little Co, Crawford B & Co.

1167-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Rukhmabai, widow and ors, v. Trimbuck Dwarkanath, Little & Co.

1005-13.—Amin and Desai, Gitabai v. Radhabai widow and anr, Raghavaya N and Co. Smetham B and Co.

813-14.—Khmed L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Aanandibai, widow and anr, Ragh N Co.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI 1882 and in Re The Credit Bank of India Ld, in Liqn.—Payne & Co, R. D Sethna Offl Liqr v. N R Misttry and anr. Ard H D & Co, Edg G W & Co, J S D 17-12-14.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Daph F and D. Matu J and M.

402-15.—Mehta D & L. Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla & anr, Sh D & D, Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 10-15.—In Person, Ramaya Babaya, v. Withoba Krishnaji Kosoolla & ors, Judah & Solomon.

PREMIER'S VISIT TO BRITISH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Photo by "Central News."

The first visit of a Prime Minister to the actual scene of operations of a British Army in the Field.

The photograph shows Sir John French saluting General Joffre at the moment of his departure from the British General Headquarters. Standing behind Sir John is seen Mr. Asquith.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL AT NADIA.

TRIAL OF A "POLITICAL" DACOITY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The hearing of the Pryagpur Political Dacoity and Conspiracy Case will commence to-day at Nadia under the Defence of India Act before a Special tribunal. Of the seven men accused in this case, two are graduates, third is a teacher of the Calcutta Academy, the fourth is a Muktear, the fifth is the son of a retired Subordinate Judge, while two others are students.

HACKED WITH A "DAO."

SHOCKING MURDER AT DINAJPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA June 3.

A Beharee servant of the Maharaja of Dinajpur has, it is alleged murdered a Santhalese Christian servant of the Rev. Mr. Summers of Dinajpur. The victim was hacked with a "dao," while the wife and an infant also received fearful injuries. The victims were removed to the hospital, where the man has died and the other victims are lying in a precarious condition. The alleged murderer has been arrested. The motive of the crime is obscure.

BURMA AEROPLANE AND AMBULANCE GIFT FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 3.

The Burma Aeroplane and Ambulance Gift Fund, started a few days ago, has reached the figure of Rs. 10,335, of which Rs. 5,000 is the contribution of Mr. A. K. Jamal, C.I.E.

The question of the revision of the leave rules of the statutory Bishops in India is under consideration. The existing rules are out of date and call for changes. The Metropolitan has brought the matter to the notice of the Government of India.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector J. W. Power charged Mahadar Roshan, a Mahomedan with criminal breach of trust in respect of property worth Rs. 12 belonging to one Chand Sardar.

It was proved that Chand Sardar, who is a dealer in mangoes, purchased 600 mangoes of the value of Rs. 12 and gave them to the accused to sell. In the evening, however, the accused failed to return either with the mangoes, or the money. The complainant, therefore, had him arrested by the police at Chakla.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 20, or in default three week's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine Rs. 12 were to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED DHATURA POISONING.

Yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Inspector Stenson charged Sonoo Payji, a Hindu, with administering a stupefying drug to a girl aged 18, named Krishnabai.

Evidence was adduced to prove that the accused took Krishnabai at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday to one Gopal's house in Bazar Road, Kamatipura, on the understanding that he would find her employment. All the three—Sonoo, Krishnabai and Gopal—took their meal in the house and when it was over, the accused, it was alleged, gave the girl some sweets which she ate, from the effects of which she soon became ill and giddy. When the people in the neighbourhood saw her and found that she was taken ill all of a sudden, Sonoo and Gopal run away. The girl was then given in charge of her relative, by name Sakoobai, who was living in Lalwadi, and on whose complaint to the Police the girl was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital. The authorities there found out that Dhatura poison was administered to her and kept her in the hospital for treatment. The accused was, however, soon arrested at Kamatipura, but as his companion, Gopal, was not yet found, the Police applied for a remand which the Magistrate granted and the further hearing was postponed.

ALLEGED DESERTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Musa Usman, a Mahomedan, with deserting the Army.

The accused who had enlisted in Bombay, was sent to Poona and thence to Peshawar with his regiment. Here he deserted and came back to Bombay, when he was arrested. He was ordered to be handed over to the Military authorities.

HIS FOURTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dadaram charged Munne Avazali, a Mahomedan, with attempting to commit theft. On Sunday evening the accused put his hand into the coat pocket of Karsandas Ramji, who was going along Falkland Road. He was arrested. He was convicted and as he had three previous convictions, he was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSTMASTER'S INORDINATE FONDNESS FOR NOVELS.

GETS HIM A YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The Postmaster of the Banibaha Post Office has been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Faridpur of the misappropriation of value payable articles and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The accused, who was a school master, being desirous of reading novels, ordered in fictitious names six Bengalee novels from a Calcutta book-seller. When the parcel arrived at his office the accused abstracted the novels and putting in some useless old books returned the parcel to the sender. In his confession the accused said he was fond of reading Bengali novels and as he did not possess the means to purchase them he adopted this mode to satisfy his desire. The jury found the accused guilty.

SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

WORK FOR INDIA.

The following communication from Mr. A. Yusuf Ali appears in "The Times":—The question of the hour is the supply of munitions of war. Not only shells, but uniforms, bags, and leather goods are in demand. Home industries are working overtime, and orders are flowing to neutral countries. Should not India get the word? With textiles, leather goods, and canvas she is in a position to help immediately. Her industries are waiting for the call of the Empire, as her Armies did at the beginning of the war. "Khaki," as the word implies, is an Indian product. There are leather manufacturers in Cawnpore, Bombay, and Madras who could turn out leather goods equal to any in the world. India also turns out good canvas. Mr. Lloyd George should certainly give preference to Indian contractors in such matters over contractors in neutral countries. India has given all her resources freely for this war. Financially she as suffered much, as her Budget, just published here as as a Bluebook, shows. Her business is at a low ebb. She certainly deserves all the support she can get for keeping her industries going. It is both the duty and the interest of Britain to draw upon India's supply before she looks outside the Empire.

There have been lately a number of cases of outrage on women in the Jamalpur subdivision of Mymensingh District in Bengal. In some of the cases the accused, who were mostly Mahomedans, have been convicted. Some other cases are under investigation. In the last case which was tried before the Sessions Judge several Mahomedans were convicted under sections 147, 354 and 366, Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced each to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 2nd July 1915, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

THE BAR AND MR. BAHADURJI

MR. TALEYARKHAN'S SPEECH.

At the Bar dinner to the Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, briefly reported in our issue of yesterday, Mr. Taleyarkhan in proposing the toast of the guest, of the evening said:—"Gentlemen, I rise to propose the toast of the guest of the evening, the Hon. Mr. Bahadurji, Advocate-General of Bombay (applause). At the outset I have to express my regret which I am sure will be shared by you all that the chair is not occupied to-night by one who is not only the oldest member of the Bombay Bar but also one of its brightest ornaments, I mean Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. (Loud applause). It would have been in the fitness of things if on this unique occassion the function had been presided over by Sir Pherozeshah, who can claim to be the first Indian member of the Bombay Bar, and who from his long experience would have given us an interesting account of the trials and troubles through which the Indian Bar, has passed during the last forty years and more. Ill-health, however, has prevented Sir Pherozeshah from attending this function and we all hope that he will soon regain his health and continue to be what he has been for years past, the most vital, representative and commanding figure in the public life of India. (Loud applause). Gentlemen, I have referred to this occassion as an unique one for we are meeting to-night not only to offer our hearty congratulations to our friend Bahadurji, on his appointment but also to celebrate the appointment made for the first time of an Indian as Advocate-General of Bombay. (Applause). This is neither the time nor the place to inquire or discuss why the Bombay Bar which has produced men of such eminence as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, (cheers), Mr. Badrudin Tyabji (cheers), Mr. Kasinath Telang, (cheers), and Sir Dinsha Davar (cheers), has not in the past supplied an Indian as Advocate-General of Bombay (cheers). We are here to-night heartily to welcome the departure now made, for which we beg to offer our grateful thanks to his Excellency Lord Willingdon, and his Government. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, those of you who like me can look back on the state of the Indian Bar on the Original side as it existed, say 20 or 21 years ago, will agree with me that the change for the better which has been effected during that period has been a great one. In those days with one exception there was no Indian Bar to speak of on the Original Side unless it be the work done by Indians in the shape of consent decrees and moving for adjournments (Laughter). All that has now changed, and to-day we see Indians doing their share of the work on the Original Side, shoulder to shoulder with their English brothers (loud applause) and as a result of that change we see one of ourselves, our friend Bahadurji, occupying the position of Advocate-General, on which we all heartily congratulate him. (Loud applause). The credit for bringing about this happy change is due to one man alone, the then Mr. Dinsha Davar (loud applause) who shone like a new light on the horizon and by his successful practice in the High Court changed the state of things completely (applause) and Indians cannot be sufficiently thankful to him for his work in that direction. (Applause). Gentlemen, our friend Bahadurji is so well known to you all that it is really unnecessary to refer to his many excellent qualities which have endeared him to us all (applause). We meet him and work with him every day and we have come to admire his ability, industry, and his modesty. (Cheers). It gives us genuine pleasure to congratulate him on his appointment and we all hope that he will fill his new office with distinction and credit. (Applause). Gentlemen, I give you the toast of friend Bahadurji.

The toast was drunk with great applause.

In responding to the toast, Mr. Bahadurji said that on this occasion it was not necessary to refer to what had happened in the past but to look to the future. He was deeply thankful to the Chairman for his very kind remarks about him and to the assembly for so heartily drinking to his health. (Loud Applause).

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW POST.

SCOPE AND POWERS OF MUNITIONS MINISTRY.

The scope and powers of the Ministry of Munitions are defined in an Order in Council published in a supplement of the "London Gazette."

It is ordered that the duty of the Minister of Munitions shall be to examine into and organise the sources of supply and labour available for the supply of any kind of munitions of war, and so far as possible to ensure such supply of munitions for the present war as may be required by the Army Council or the Admiralty.

There is to be transferred to the Minister of Munitions from the Army Council the functions of the department of the Master-General of Ordnance and functions in relation to the work carried on at Woolwich Arsenal, the Enfield Small Arms Factory, the Waltham Powder Factory, and any other Government establishment manufacturing or supplying munitions of war.

The Minister is to have powers under the Defence of the Realm Act.

The following changes have been made in the Volunteer Force:—Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles: Second-Lieutenant A. P. Williams resigns his commission. Messrs. R. H. H. Harvey and L. M. Candler become Second-Lieutenants. Lieutenant J. J. Headwards, 2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, is promoted to the rank of Captain. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Routh, V.D., Assam Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles on retirement, resign his commission but retains his rank.

The Government of India have addressed the Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for an expression of their opinion on the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy's resolution for the creation of a Chief Court at Nagpur. It may be recalled that the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy moved a resolution on the subject last cold weather, which elicited a sympathetic reply from Sir Reginald Craddock.

FIGHT FOR ACHI-BABA.

A MOMENTOUS DAY.

"LANCASHIRE LANDING"

INCIDENTS OF THE GENERAL ATTACK.

Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the distinguished novelist, author of "Carnival" and "Sinister Street," has temporarily taken the place of Mr. E. Ashmead Bartlett as special correspondent in the Dardanelles. Mr. Mackenzie is serving as an officer. The following telegram dispatched by him on June 14, appears in the English press.

We boarded our ship and travelled for nearly an hour towards the sound of guns, coming down through a grey and indeterminate day that was very slowly changing to a clearer atmosphere. A northerly wind was blowing, such a wind as might shatter the chestnut blossom in England on the Fourth of June. Therefore most of us stayed in the wardroom, until we were off Cape Helles among the transports and trawlers and various craft at anchor.

A small green whale, all that is now visible of the Majestic, waited motionless upon the water. She was subsiding rapidly they said, and already, in the watery sunlight, she gave the illusion of slowly assuming to herself the nature of the waves that splashed against her still rigid sides. Such a dream of a ship's transmigration to her own element vanished in the billows of dust ashore, vanished in that queer heartlessness of war that is really the desperate occupation of the mind with something to do and therefore not time to dream.

ON THE BEACH.

"Lancashire Landing"—the glorious name of that beach is the climax of all the castles in the sand that were ever built. No children at Blackpool or Southport could imagine, in their most ambitious schemes, such an effect of grown-up industry. Inevitably the comparison with a seaside resort on a fine Bank Holiday arrives, so inevitably as really to be rather trite. Yet all the time the comparison is justifying itself. Even the aeroplanes on the top of the low cliff have the look of an amusement to provide a threepenny or sixpenny thrill. The tents might so easily conceal phrenologists or fortune-tellers. The signal station might well be a *camera obscura*. The very carts of the Indian Transport, seen through the driven sand, have an air of waiting goat-carriages.

We walked up the slope from the beach, and suddenly there broke upon one the realization that all this time the guns had been thundering. Suddenly an empty stretch of desiccated scrub rolled on before us. The homely chatter of the beach was forgotten. There was nothing but a noise of guns and wind, and, for the eye, nothing but the black and w' ite telegraph poles, the wires winking in the sun, and the imperturbable larks rising and falling. This empty stretch began on the sky-line, and it was necessary to enter a trench originally dug by the Turks and good enough it seemed to withstand any but the heroes of that imperishable assault upon April 25.

We hurried on, here and there almost sticking in the rank clay, that was sometimes even wet enough to want a mattress of boughs for its passage. Finally we came to the shelter, considerably labelled "Low Doorway" upon the lintel. The walls were hung with canvas, and each of the low oblong windows gave us, as we leaned upon their high sills, a new aspect, framed in branches, of the battle of the hill.,

Somewhere behind, a 60-pounder crashed at intervals, and we could hear the moan and rattle of the shell go forward on its way. In front of the shelter the country dipped gradually down, to rise again more steeply beyond a wide and partially wooded hollow. Here, through the glasses, could be seen a number of mules, tranquil enough, notwithstanding the concentration of shell-fire that was sweeping, and shrieking, and buzzing over their heads, to explode halfway up the opposite slope. Every shell burst with its own shape of smoke, and so substantial was the vapour that the wind could only carry it away bodily, unable for a long time to disperse it. The shrapnel puffs materialized from the air at first as small and white as wads of cotton wool, then growing swiftly larger and turning to a vivid grey, then fainter again and travelling across the view like tadpoles of cloud, until at last they trailed their tails in a kind of fatigue, before they dissolved against the sky. Heavy shells created volcanoes all along the line, and from the sea, like drums solemnly beaten, came the sound of the ships firing.

It seemed very calm in the shelter, as the wind fretted the grass and fluttered two magenta cistus flowers immediately outside the window, and as a tortoise crawled laboriously past our straining binoculars. It seemed very calm, as one looked at the maps pegged out upon the trestle tables. But it was 10 minutes to 12, and at 12 o'clock the advance would begin.

THE ATTACK.

The gunfire lessened, and from the whole line the noise of musketry and Maxims came sharply, a noise that was tenser than the guns and more portentous. It was as if one had been listening to a change of orchestration in a symphony, as if, after a heavy and almost dull prelude, the strings were leading to a breathless finale.

Yet as one gazed through the glasses there was scarcely a visible sign of action. Once indeed a large body of men were visible, as they climbed the green slope, But they were soon lost, and, notwithstanding those angry rifles, we had nothing at which we could look except the mules standing motionless in the hollow, and once down a ribbon of road, an orderly galloping. Yet all the time messages were coming in along the wires. All the time it was possible to mark with green, and red, and blue pencils a redoubt gained a trench occupied, or, at some point perhaps, a check.

One message brought news of 50 prisoners, coming in, up on our left, and a Staff officer went off to meet them. It happened to be my chief, and I was glad of the excuse to go with him. The greyness of the morning had quite gone by now, and the air was very brilliant, after the damp and gloom of the shelter. The road towards the line of battle ran by the cliff's edge, and out at sea, escorted by destroyers, two battleships, with guns and turrets in blackest silhouette against the flashing sea and the silver fume of the horizon, went backwards and forwards at their slow and stately business and their solemn firing.

We met the escort just where a Red Cross flag was flying above the cliff-burrows of the Field Ambulance. Some of the prisoners were badly wounded, and these were at once taken off for medical attention. The rest were halted, and several of the escort really danced round us, talking and laughing, not yet free from that first wild elation of the charge. The dust and sweat caked upon their faces made it almost impossible to see where the khaki ended. They were like the clay models of a sculptor, and their bayonets lacked even so much lustre as tarnished foil. They were children intoxicated with some splendid adventure, as they stood round us, laughing and chattering of the deeds of their regiment; and the plaster of dust, obliterating all lines, all hair, all signs of age, made them appear more than ever like children.

The Turks were very glad to have been taken, and when another Staff officer came up and spoke to them in their own language they were enthusiastically anxious to be pleasant. One felt a fresh rage against the Germans for having been able to dupe such fine fellows, for they were fine fellows, as they squatted there, many of them wounded, but none complaining, and all of them beaming at the cigarettes our soldiers offered them. It was, of course, impossible to examine the prisoners here more than cursorily, because a group so large might have drawn the enemy's fire. So down they marched toward "Lancashire landing" and the accommodotion of the Assistant Provost-Marshal.

When we were back in the shelter there was still nothing visible, and two of us went down to one of the Headquarters, where, heralded by the telephone's petulant and gnat-like summons, more news came back of the progress of the battle.

It was true then that the Blanks had captured three lines of trenches, and I thought of the men in that escort, who had danced about in the roadway by the sea-edge and chattered all together about their exploit like children. The Indian troops had suffered severaly but the Banks had made a desperote advance. The Blanks had pressed on. It was magnificent to watch a thin red line of pencil symbolize and record their achievement. The Naval Division had lost heavily, having come up against three trenches, banked one above the other on the slope. But, nevertheless, a blue line showed where and with what valour they had held their ground against a **bloody enfilade.**

We emerged from the dugouts and passed along the paths that wound among the tents and cavities which the Irishmen had found time to decorate with white stones. Once more returned that sensation of being near the seaside and of all this noise of battles being but a dream.

The rifles and Maxims had begun again when we reached the shelter. A second advance, timed to begin at 4 o'clock, was already in full swing. Again we tried to see the figures of men in their bayonet charges up the slope, and still there was nothing visible except the mules and an ambulance wagon galloping up the ribbon of road.

UNTIL THE EVENING.

The sun was by now westering fast, and when the result of the second advance arrived we hurried back along the trench toward "Lancashire Landing." Birds were twittering their flight through the radiant air, and beyond them three biplanes were winging homeward, one behind the other, as birds fly across the sunset to roost. The 60-pounder was still moaning on its way to the enemy's lines. But not even guns could destroy the golden peace of that evening of the Fourth of June

As we waited on the lighter to go aboard our ship some of the wounded able to walk were coming down to the beach to go on board a hospital ship. These were the red and blue lines marked on the maps upon that trestle table. They were tired and silent, strangely different from the jubilant men of the escort at noon, who had worn their triumph in every movement. They were tired and silent, and the sight of that company was almost intolerably moving, not from any vulgar pity for their suffering, but because they were so wonderful and so calm coming down to the edge of the sea in the evening after the battle.

"Vive la France," and embraced each other, while some did not want to stop, and their chiefs had some difficulty to get them to take to the spade.

ENEMY'S SURRENDER.

The second wave had penetrated into the trenches, or, more correctly, what was left of them Since the evening before communication between these trenches and the rear had been cut by our artillery. The men had no longer been able to get provisions or ammunition. They were squatting and crouching together in little groups. Some fired one or two shots. Others raised their hands shouting, and rushed with all their might towards our lines, where the supporting troops were surprised to see a confused mob rushing on to them with their hands in the air, and shouting at the top of their voices. "Kamerad! Kamerad!" Those who tried to offer any resistance were quickly put hors de combat.

One "Pioupiou," who some time beforehand had succeeded from certain indications in spotting an officer's shelter in the German trench opposite his own, had frequently said to his comrades. "On the day we attack that's my job," and, as a fact, when the day came he was seen to rush as hard as he could to the "offizier Unterstand" and fetch out its occupant.

THE VICTORY NEAR HEBUTERNE.

GERMAN POSITION OCCUPIED IN TEN MINUTES.

Official "news from the front," published at Paris on June 13 describes the recent French success at Toutvent, south-east of Hebuterne.

A double line of trenches along the front of 1,800 metres, the contour of which attains a development of 2,500 metres, were captured between Serre and Hebuterne, the gain in depth varying from 200 metres to a kilometre.

The hour for the assault had been fixed for five o'clock in the morning. In the midst of the din of the explosions accompanying the rain of iron which the guns poured on the enemy's positions, the troops assigned for the assault waited imperturbable. At the starting points the officers commanding each company stood with their eyes fixed on their watches, and at five o'clock precisely all along the line there was the same movement without the least hesitation. The whole of our first line issued from its trenches and dashed into the furnace. In ten minutes it had passed over two German trenches and had reached a point previously fixed upon by the Staff, at which the officers immediately gave the order to entrench.

The men were overjoyed. They shouted.

Early on Saturday morning in the village of Kasay on the Tarkesur Bengal Railway, a small earthen pot containing explosives which had been concealed by some unknown person exploded, severely injuring a seventeen year old boy, who has been removed to the Serampore Hospital.

In connection with the alarm expressed for the safety of the Central Policy Court in Bankshall Street, it has now been ascertained that there is no immediate danger of a collapse. The P. W. D. have been busy repairing the cracks in the arches in the office rooms of the Registrar and the Public Prosecutor, which were the immediate cause for anxiety. The present building to which the courts were removed last year to make room for the Police Offices is very old, but considerable alterations have been mode recently which have strengthened it.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra, pleasant and perfect. D, 26

THE SINKING BATTLESHIP MAJESTIC.

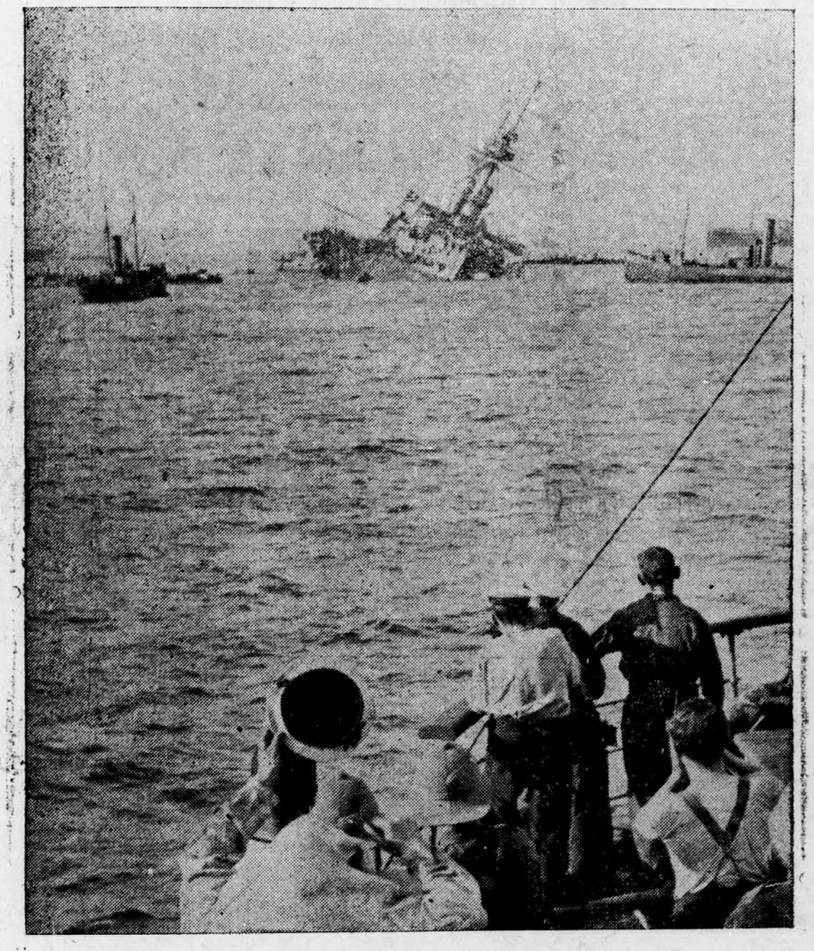

Photo by "Central News."

WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPH OF DOOMED BATTLESHIP.

One of the most remarkable photographs of the war, showing the British battleship Majestic in the very act of sinking in the Dardanelles

The doomed vessel is seen bows toward the spectator, with a marked heel to port. The men on board her can be seen scrambling down her hull into the water. Small craft are rushing to the rescue and in the distance are larger vessels.

In the immediate foreground the crew of another British rescuing ship watch the great tragedy proceeding under their eyes, and one man has lifted his cap in a salute. The German submarine has vanished.

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MR. ASQUITH ON COALITION

£3,000,000 A DAY FOR THE WAR.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

ECHOES OF THE SHELLS CONTROVERSY.

"What is the personality of this man or that? A supreme cause is at stake. We have each and all of us—I do not care who we are or what we are—to respond with whatever we have, with whatever we can give, with whatever we can sacrifice, to the dominating and inexorable call." This was the Prime Minister's message to the House of Commons, the country, and the Empire on June 15.

The occasion of the speech was the Vote of Credit for £250,000,000, the fifth such Vote since the beginning of the war.

Mr. Asquith, who was received with cheers, said:—When you leave the Chair, Mr. Speaker, I shall submit in Committee a Supplementary Vote of Credit for £250,000,000. This will be the fifth Vote of Credit which the House has been asked to agree to since the outbreak of the war. It may be convenient that I should summarize the Votes, although they are fresh in the recollection of the House. In the financial year 1914-15 there were three Votes of Credit providing for the amounts required beyond the ordinary grants of Parliament in order to meet expenditure connected with the war. In that financial year the full normal Supply of the year on a peace basis had been voted before the outbreak of the war. Consequently the Votes of Credit provided only for the additional expenditure necessitated in consequence of the war itself.

ONE-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS PER DAY.

The first Vote of Credit, on August 6, was for £100,000,000. The second Vote, on November 15, was for £225,000,000. The third Vote, in March, was for £37,000,000, making a total for the financial year of £362,000,000. As I have already said, that did not include the normal expenditure on a peace footing of the Army and Navy. As a matter of fact that £362,000,000 so provided was about £5,000,000 in excess of the actual expenditure of the financial year. The war covered 240 days in that year, and the daily expenditure out of Votes of Credit was, therefore, roughly, one-and-a-half millions sterling per day. That was the state of things as regards the last financial year. For the present financial year the first Vote of Credit, to which I asked the assent of the House on March 1, was for £250,000,000. I then pointed out to the Committee that that Vote differed from its predecessors inasmuch as it provided, not only for war expenditure, but also for the whole of the normal expenditure of the Army and Navy during the year, which, roughly speaking, amounted to about £80,000,000. We accordingly presented to the House for the purpose of Parliamentary discussion separate Estimates, token Votes, £15,000 for the Army and £17,000 for the Navy. It was calculated at that time that the Vote of £250,000,000 would last approximately 200 days—that is to say, about the second week in July. The basis on which that calculation was made was as follows:—For Army and Navy expenditure, a total of £1,000,000 per day, of which the normal peace expenditure, being, as I have said, about £80,000,000 a year, or £220,000 per day, falls to be put down under that head. It follows that the Army and Navy for the 100 days in question require £200,000,000. To this has to be added another £50,000,000, at the rate of £500,000 per day, to meet other expenses, such as advances to our Dominions and to Allied Powers and other foreign States, purchases of foodstuffs and other commodities, and miscellaneous minor items.

HOW THE FORECAST WORKED OUT.

The House will be interested to know how far the forecast which was made on March 1, has been realized. I will take the figures from April 1, which is the first day of the present financial year, to Saturday last, June 12, inclusive, which is a period of 73 days. Our estimate is that during that time from April 1 to June 12, the expenditure has been approximately as follows:—On the Army, £121,000,000; on the Navy, £36,000,000; on loans to foreign and Colonial Governments, £26,000,000; on foodstuffs, £10,000,000; other services, £1,000,000; making a total of £194,000,000. Accordingly the average expenditure out of the Vote of Credit passed on March 1 during the 73 days up to June 12 may be put approximately at £2,660,000 a day, which, as the House will observe, is lightly but not very much higher than the estimate which allowed for £2,500,000 a day. I think that is a fairly exact forecast. If we take the expenditure on the Army and Navy alone during that period, it amounts to £157,000,000, or an average of £2,155,000 a day, corresponding to our estimate in in March of £2,000,000 a day. On the evening of Saturday last, June 12, the Treasury had still in hand out of that Vote of Credit a sum of £56,000,000, which will be sufficient, it is estimated, to carry on the public services until the end of the present month.

EXPENDITURE STILL EXPANDING.

So much for the past. The further Vote for which I am going to ask the assent of the Committee presently is for the same amount as the previous one—namely, £250,000,000. It is very difficult to make almost invincible consideration to which I anything like an accurate forecast as to the rate at which public expenditure will continue during the next two or three months. It is clear that the expenditure on the Army and Navy will expand to some extent. And we think it will probably require not less than £2,250,000 per day during the period to be covered by the present vote. Further, as the war continues, and extends its area, the obligations of his Majesty's Government in regard to financial assistance to our Allies will certainly not be lighter than they have hitherto been. On any showing, it will not be safe to assume that the total expenditure from the Vote of Credit will be much less than £3,000,000 a day during the ensuing months. It might conceivably be more. There is only one new feature in the Vote of Credit, which I am about to submit, as compared with the four others that have preceded it. As those who have the White Paper will see, it comes under head 1, and is expressed in these words:—"Repayment to the Bank of England of advances made by them at the request of his Majesty's Government for the general purposes of the Vote." I do not think it is desirable to say more in regard to that at this moment than that such advances have been made and made on a very large scale and that we desire to have the power and we hope the House will give us the power if circumstances show it to be necessary to repay to the Bank out of the sums included in the Vote of Credit from time to time such items as may for the time being be convenient.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I have so far dealt with what I may call the technical and financial considerations which are for the moment relevant to the further prosecution of the war. But in the circumstances in which we are placed, I must ask the House, and not only the House, but the country and the Empire, to follow me for a few moments in a rather larger and wider survey of the situation. (Cheers.) I have during the last three weeks, with the approval of the King, reconstructed the *personnel* of the Government. Let me say at once, in the plainest possible terms, that I should not have been justified in doing what I have done under the pressure of any outside influence, of any temporary embarrassment, or of any transient Parliamentary exigency. The task, which I am sure the House will realize, was as unwelcome—I would go further—was as repugnant a task as could fall to the lot of any man. I have a deep, an abiding, and an ineffaceable sense of gratitude to the colleagues who, under the stress of new and unforeseen responsibility, for the best part of 10 months discharged with undeviating loyalty and in my judgment with unexampled efficiency the heaviest load which has ever fallen upon the shoulders of British statesmen. No body of men, in my deliberate judgment, could have done more or could have done better, and there is not one of them, to whom I as the head of the Government, and I think the nation at large, does not stand under a permanent debt of obligation. (Cheers.) To part with them or with any of them has been the severest and most painful experience of my public life. I should like, Sir, if I may, to add this, I ask not only my old colleagues, but my friends and supporters to accept my assurance, if indeed any assurance is needed, that there is not a man among them who is more faithful than I to the great principles of public policy which during the best part of 30 years have been to me the aim, the inspiration, the moulding, and governing power of such services as I have been able to render to the State. I recede from nothing. I abandon nothing. I sacrifice nothing. What I have held in the past I hold to-day as strongly and tenaciously as I have ever done; what in the future, if I have any future, I shall work for and fight for, with whatever remains to me, I need not say, of conviction, of faith, of hope, of energy, and of vital force. I hope the House will not think I am degenerating into an egotistical frame of mind. If they do, I would add that the claim which I make for myself I put forward with an equal measure of assurance for my new colleagues who in the same temper and spirit felt it their duty to respond to my invitation to associate themselves in a supreme national crisis with lifelong antagonists.

THE COALITION.

Why, then, it may be asked, and I am sure the question is in the mind if not on the lips of all good party men in every quarter—why have I—for, after all, I am the person mainly and directly responsible—brought about for the time being this upheaval, this transformation of the normal convention, the inveterate tradition, the well-settled practice of our political life. The word Coalition has not a pleasant savour in the vocabulary of British politics. It is connected, as in the notorious and classical case of Fox and Lord North, with associations of faction, intrigue, personal rivalries, and antipathies, to which it was widely and perhaps justly believed the national interests were sacrificed. On a lower plane, as in the case of the so-called "Ministry of all the Talents" in 1806, and perhaps to a lesser degree in the case of the Ministry of Lord Aberdeen in 1853, the name Coalition recalls ill-assorted and in the results more or less ill-starred arrangements which with the best intentions were proved by experience to be lacking in practical efficiency.

In the main and in the long run our system of government by party has vindicated itself, and our rare and exceptional departures from it have for the most part been found wanting both in dignity and success. The House and the country will be assured that we are none of us forgetful of these discouraging precedents, but my answer to the question which I put a few moments ago is, after all so far as I am concerned, very simple. It may or may or may not carry conviction to others. I can only speak for myself, and I will make to the House the fullest and freest admission that up to the last moment, apart from the have referred, I was not without doubt as to how I should best respond to the call of public duty.

NO CHANGE IN NATIONAL POLICY.

The situation is without a parallel in our national history. The demand which it makes and which it will continue to make upon the energy and the patriotism of the nation, and, in a wholly exceptional degree, upon the patience and the foresight of those who are responsible for its government, and I will add—a most vital consideration—upon the confidence felt by the one in the other, cannot be measured by any precedent. There was not and there is not in my opinion any call for any change in our national policy. That remains what it has been since the first week in August—to pursue this war at any cost to a victorious issue (Cheers.) Now was anything substantial or worth consideration to be gained by the mere substitution of A for B in this office or that? What I came to think was needed—and here I come to the root of the whole matter—what I came to think, slowly, reluctantly, but in the end without doubt or hesitation—what I came to think was needed was such a broadening of the basis of government as would take away from it even the semblance of a one-sided or party character, which would demonstrate beyond the possibility of doubt, not only to our people at home and to our fellow-subjects across the sea, but to the whole world—Allies, enemies, neutrals—that after nearly a year of war, with all its fluctuations and vicissitudes, the British people were more resolute than ever with one heart and with one purpose to obliterate all distinctions and to unite every personal and political as well as every moral and material force to the prosecution of their cause. (Cheers.)

I suppose there is no man on this bench or among my colleagues in another place to whom the idea of Coalition, with all that it involves, in the temporary severance of old ties, and in a thousand other ways, is anything but uncongenial. Party issues were, indeed, by general consent already suspended and put on the shelf. The normal function of an Opposition, which is to oppose the Government of the day, had been replaced by an attitude of responsible and patriotic, and not unfriendly, criticism. But it appeared to me, and I believe with equal clearness to those with whom I have been before, and probably shall be again, in sharp antagonism on the main issues of domestic policy, that a unique national exigency demanded from all of us something more—actual and visible cooperation, unreserved and whole-hearted concentration upon a single purpose, shared and pursued by men of every section, of every party, of every political creed. (Cheers.) It is a great, and as many people consider a hazardous, experiment that none of us would have chosen. I suppose there is enough of the old political Adam in the whole of our bosoms that will enable me to say that none of us very much like it, and our friends in the country on both sides are, as everybody knows, doubtful, suspicious, bewildered, perhaps pained. (Hear, hear.)

A PERSONAL WORD.

For a moment, if I may say a word about my own personal position, if there be those who think that, having had the privilege of serving, in confidential and responsible relations, three successive British Sovereigns I have any unsatisfied personal ambitions, they are welcome to that opinion (cheers.) They little know the truth. (Hear, hera.) Like other people—for I repel as the most wicked of calumnies and the most unfounded the suggestion that the people of this country have shown or are showing themselves lethargic (cheers)—like other people, not more than other people, I have done or I have tried to do, my best. But, like other people, when we think of the gravity of the trust which has been cast upon us we may think that we are all unprofitable servants. What is the personality of this man or of that? What does it mean? What does it come to? A supreme cause is at stake. We have each and all of us, I do not care who we are or what we are, we have each and all of us to respond with whatever we have, with whatever we can give, and, what is harder still, with whatever we can sacrifice to the dominating and inexorable call.

THE ACCESSION OF ITALY.

How do we stand to-day? It would be a tempting but in my opinion not a profitable theme to compare the military and international situation as it stands to-day with what it was when, at the beginning of March, I asked for the last Vote of Credit. There is one new fact indeed of immense importance—the accession of Italy to the cause of the Allies. (Cheers.) It is impossible to over estimate either the moral or the material value of her co-operation. But for the rest I do not think it is well to say much at the moment. The actual fortunes of the campaign fluctuate from week to week and almost from day to day. It is not a war of dramatic surprises or of quick decisions. The theatre is so vast, the scale of operations is so far beyond what the eye can take in at a glance, that, lit up though the scene constantly is by splendid acts of heroic adventure (cheers) perhaps the main impression at this moment in the minds both of combatants and of onlookers is that of a gigantic struggle of endurance. If that be so, let it be said of us at any rate that we endured to the end. (Cheers.)

OUR PARAMOUNT DUTY.

For my part, in every speech I have made to my countrymen since the first day of the war I have tried to strike two notes, a note of warning as to the gravity of our task and a note of confidence as to the ultimate issue. (Cheers.) There is no discord between the two. We shall do well to continue to pay no heed to the blind counsels of hysteria and panic. (Cheers.) We have for the moment one plain and paramount duty to perform, to bring to the service of the State the willing and organized help of every class in the community. There is a fit place, there is fit work, for every man and every woman in the land, and, be it sooner or later—it will certainly come—when our cause has been vindicated and there is once more peace on earth, may it be recorded as the proudest page in the annals of this nation that there was not a home nor a factory in the whole United Kingdom which did not take its part in the common struggle and earn its share in the common triumph. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

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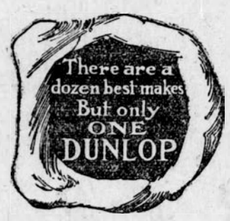

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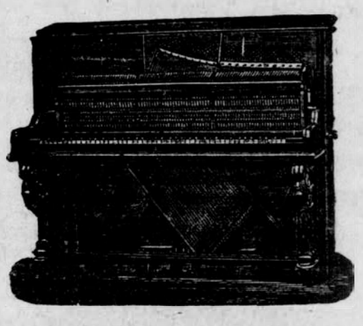

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